

BASEBALL FANS TO MEET TONIGHT

Paris Ready to Take Franchise if We Fail to Make Deposit Wednesday.

There is to be a rousing meeting of the baseball fans at 7:30 o'clock tonight to take final action in regard to the franchise for Winchester. The Commercial Club of Paris held a meeting last night and that city is baseball wild and stands ready to take the Winchester franchise if we drop out or fail to make our deposit Wednesday, when the directors of the league meet in Richmond.

Frankfort has incorporated and sold three-fourths of its capital stock. Richmond has disposed of all of its stock and is baseball mad. Shelbyville and Lexington are on a solid foundation and Paris and Mt. Sterling are ready to take the franchises of Winchester and Lawrenceburg the moment they fail to make good. The meeting tonight will be for the purpose of taking final action and finally deciding whether or not Winchester will be in the league.

All those who have subscribed for stock, and all those who have not yet subscribed, but expect to, and all who are interested in baseball are earnestly urged to be present at the meeting tonight and give the promoters of the baseball team the benefit of their counsel and advice. If the remaining 50 per cent of the proposed capital stock of the club can be subscribed between now and 7:30 o'clock tonight Winchester will be represented in the league and the articles of incorporation will be at once prepared and delegates appointed to go to the meeting in Richmond on Wednesday. The promoters of the ball team have a splendid lot of players assigned, conditioned upon the club being organized. We are several hundred dollars short of the necessary amount and that must be raised today and tonight. We know that most of our merchants and business men will subscribe for stock to this enterprise but are simply putting it off. No one is asked to pay before the first of May, but the subscription must be made, and unless we can get the necessary amount subscribed, Winchester will be a dead one on the baseball map the coming year. Let everybody turn out and push the project along.

HOW LINCOLN'S LIFE WAS SAVED.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 9.—The latest and most important addition to Lincoln biography is the statement of Mrs. Mary Coggeshall, who says her husband saved the Emancipator from death by a bomb on a railway train in Baltimore.

Mrs. Coggeshall comes of a prominent family, and her husband, now dead, was one of the closest friends of Lincoln, who, after the war, sent him as Minister to Ecuador.

His wife's story, made public today for the first time, is as follows: "Lincoln was going to Washington to take office after his first election, and Coggeshall joined him at Columbus, O. At Harrisburg, Pa., word reached them that an attempt to assassinate the President would be made at Baltimore.

Immediately precautions were taken and a pilot engine preceded the train to see that the track was clear. Lincoln and Coggeshall were changing cars at Baltimore when the latter saw a hissing bomb in a seat of the car they were just leaving.

Without hesitation he shoved the President-elect onto the platform, grabbed the bomb and flung it through the window. So far as any one knows, it never exploded. Lincoln stood silent a minute, then he said: "Coggeshall, did I not tell you that if you came with me I should come safely. God knows best."

DISCUSSED LAND TITLES.

Mr. Lucien Beckner, of this city, addressed the Monday Club, composed of the faculty of State University at Lexington Monday night.

Mr. Beckner discussed the question of land sold to the State for taxes and urged that it be turned over to State University and used as an educational endowment and at the same time clear up some land titles in Eastern Kentucky.

On account of the absence of the teacher from the city this week the Chandler Bible Class will not have their social meeting; but will meet with Mr. Geo. Tomlinson the second Friday night in next month.

LEXINGTON FORECASTER PREDICTS COLD SPELL

Prof. Noyes Says Storm Will Reach Here Some Time Tuesday Night.

According to weather forecaster, G. Harold Noyes, of State College, Lexington, Winchester will soon be in the grip of another severe cold spell. Prof. Noyes says that the storm will reach here some time Tuesday night or Wednesday.

The following is the forecast sent out from the weather bureau at Lexington:

General Observations.

The weather storm of which notice was given Saturday is now central over Colorado, and is moving toward the Lake region with increasing force. The Dakotas and Montana are experiencing an advancing cold wave, the coldest temperatures being 30 degrees below zero at Calgary. The effects of the storm will move toward Kentucky and rain will probably set in during Monday night; the temperature will be high but will fall rapidly Tuesday night and Wednesday. The rain may turn to sleet and snow with the change in temperature. The wind shifting from the South into the West and Northwest will attain high velocities. Precautionary measures to guard against damage from the storm and following cold should be taken.

EXIT BEACH.

It is generally reported that Beach Hargis has been spirited away from Jackson to a Sanitarium in Louisville to be treated for the injury he received by accidentally shooting himself through the foot a few weeks ago while on one of his drunken rampages. The absence of Beach from Jackson will cause a little feeling of relief among the citizens of that place.

FAIR COMMITTEE.

The Advisory Committee of the Clark County Fair Association met Monday night in the Elks' club rooms. Several important matters pertaining to the holding of the fair this year were discussed and officers were elected, but nothing has been given out for publication. What the committee will have to be decided at the next meeting of the committee before it can be given out.

GET YOUR OVERCOAT.

See the weather report at the top of first page in the right hand corner. This report is received by wire at 2 p. m. each day. Today's report indicates a heavy fall in temperature.

FRANCE AND GERMANY AGREE.

Special to The News.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—France and Germany signed an agreement today conceding Morocco, guaranteeing latter's integrity. France recognizes Germany's economical interest in Morocco, while Germany recognizes French political interests there.

Y. M. I.

At the meeting of Board of Grand Directors of the Young Men's Institute held in Louisville Sunday, Louisville was selected as the place for holding the State Convention this year. Mr. John F. Nunan, of this city, is a member of the Board of Grand Directors and was present at the meeting.

TO MEET IN RICHMOND.

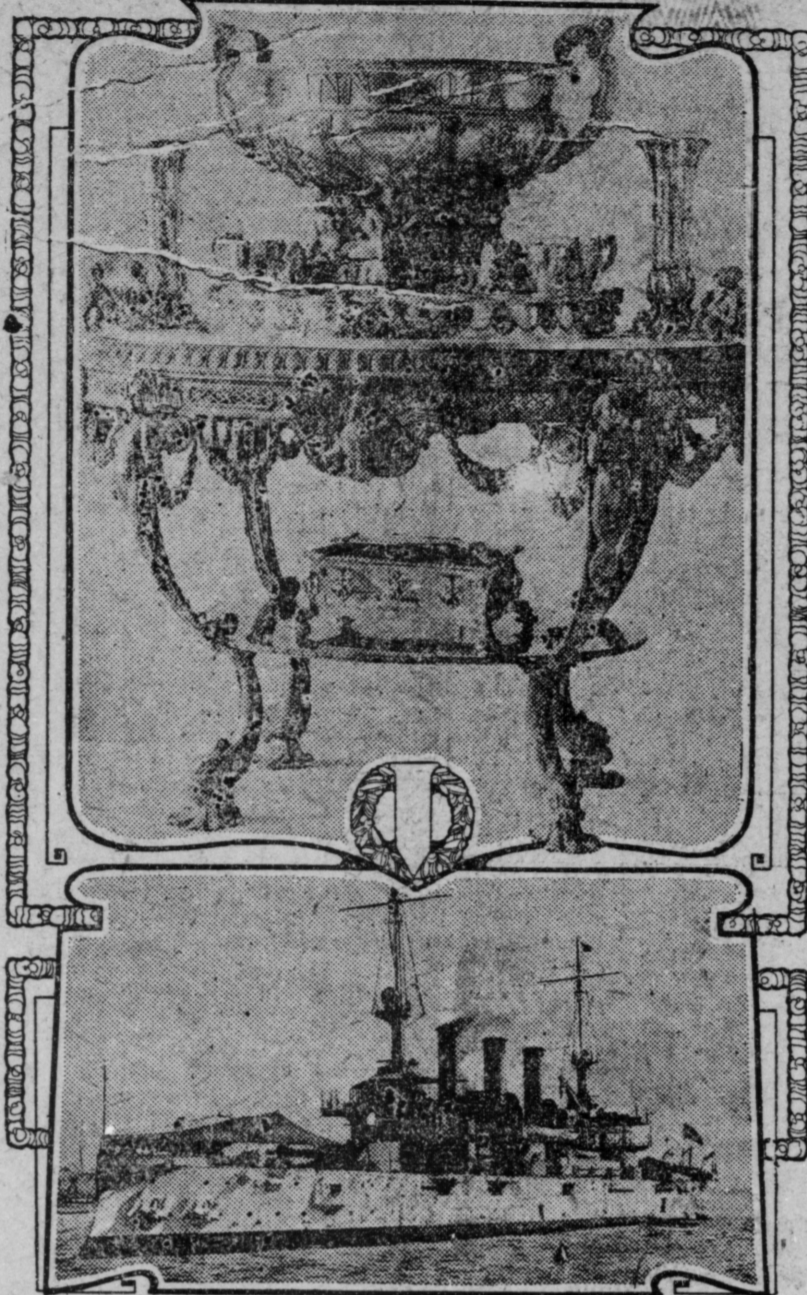
The Schedule Committee of the Blue Grass Baseball League will meet in Richmond tomorrow and the schedule for the coming season will be arranged. It is said that there will be 100 games played by each team the coming season.

SOLD FARM.

Mrs. M. E. Price sold her farm and residence about one mile from town on the Lexington pike Monday to Mr. P. H. Holloway. The price is private. The farm contains about 27 acres.

HOUSE AND LOT SOLD.

Mrs. Eva Hughes bought yesterday of the heirs of Mrs. Catherine M. Kohlhaas a residence on Buckner street, for \$1 and other considerations.



SILVER SERVICE PRESENTED BY STATE OF MINNESOTA TO BATTLESHIP OF THAT NAME.

The silver service ordered by the state of Minnesota for its namesake in the navy is the most elaborate thing of its kind aboard any American ship. It consists of forty pieces besides the bronze table on which it rests. The punch bowl is twenty-one and one-half inches in diameter and fourteen and one-half inches high. It has a capacity of seventy-five pints. It weighs 1,000 ounces.

ANNUAL BANQUET HELD AT PARIS

Commercial Club Held First Annual Banquet in That City Last Night.

The first annual banquet of the Paris Commercial Club was held last night at the Crosdale Cafe in that city. Several of the prominent members of the Commercial Clubs from the leading towns of the Blue Grass were present. Among them was Hon. B. R. Jonett, of this city, who made a short address before the meeting on "Knocking vs. Boosting." The banquet spread, Mr. Jonett says, was one of the finest he ever saw.

K. P. DISTRICTS.

The officers of the State Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias met at Lexington last week and redistricted the State. Mr. S. W. Powell, of this city, is the District Deputy of the 16th District which is composed of the following lodges:

Sixteenth District—Nine Lodges. S. W. Powell, Deputy, Winchester; Garrard No. 29, Lancaster; Ivanhoe No. 48, Winchester; Pilot No. 78, Ford; Diadem No. 81, Stanford; Paint Lick No. 123, Paint Lick; Estill No. 159, Irvine; Madison No. 160, Valley View; Camp Dick, No. 161, Bryantsville; Normal City No. 162, Richmond.

SHOT BETRAYER.

Special to The News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Martha Erichson shot and mortally wounded Ernest Schwanenam on the street and when she was arrested swallowed poison. She was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. She declared Schwanenam betrayed her.

FOUR KILLED.

Special to The News.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 9.—Four workmen were killed by a rush of culm at the St. Nicholas Washery today.

CARPENTER'S UNION.

The carpenter's union that was recently organized in this city is rapidly increasing in membership and promises to soon be one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the city. Two new members were admitted at one of their recent meetings and several other applications have recently been received.

DEFINES POLICY OF GOVERNMENT

President Sends Telegram to California Legislator—First Holds Conference.

Washington, Feb. 9.—"The policy of the administration is to combine the maximum of efficiency in achieving the real object which the people of the Pacific slope have at heart, with the minimum of friction and trouble, while the misguided men who advocate such action as this against which I protest are following a policy which combines the very minimum of efficiency with the maximum of insult, and which, while totally failing to achieve any real result for good, yet might accomplish an infinity of harm." In this language President Roosevelt, in a long telegram to Speaker P. A. Stanton of the California assembly, set forth the government's view of the anti-Japanese school legislation before that body.

The telegram to Speaker Stanton was sent only after a conference with Senator Flint and Representative Kahn of California and F. K. Lane of the interstate commerce commission. To Speaker Stanton the president sent the following:

"I trust there will be no misunderstanding of the federal government's attitude. We are zealously endeavoring to guard the interest of California and of the entire west in accordance with the desires of our western people. By friendly agreement with Japan we are now carrying out a policy which, while meeting the interests and desires of the Pacific slope, is yet compatible not merely with mutual self-interest, but with mutual esteem and admiration between the Americans and Japanese.

"The Japanese government is loyal and in good faith doing its part to carry out this policy, precisely as the American government is doing. The policy aims at mutuality and obligation and behavior. In accordance with it the purpose is that the Japanese shall come here exactly as Americans go to Japan, which is in effect that travelers, students, persons engaged in international business, men who sojourn for pleasure or study, and the like, shall have the freest access from one country to the other and shall be sure of the best treatment, but that there shall be no settlement in mass by the people of either country in the other.

"During the last six months under this policy more Japanese have left the country than have come in, and the total number in the United States has diminished by over 2,000. These figures are absolutely accurate and can not be impeached. In other words, if the present policy is consistently followed and works as well in the future as it is now working, all difficulties and causes of friction will disappear, while at the same time each nation will retain its self-respect and the good will of the other. But such a bill as this school bill accomplishes literally nothing whatever in the line of the object aimed at and gives just and grave cause for irritation; while in addition the United States government would be obliged immediately to take action in the federal courts to test such legislation, as we hold it to be clearly a violation of the treaty.

"On this point I refer you to the numerous decisions of the United States supreme court in regard to state laws which violate treaty obligations of the United States. The legislation would accomplish nothing beneficial and would certainly cause some mischief, and might cause very grave mischief. In short, the policy of the administration is to combine the maximum of efficiency in achieving the real object which the people of the Pacific slope have at heart, with the minimum of friction and trouble, while the misguided men who advocate such action as this against which I protest are following a policy which combines the very minimum of efficiency with the maximum of insult, and which, while totally failing to achieve any real results for good, yet might accomplish an infinity of harm.

"If in the next year or two the action of the federal government fails to achieve what it is now achieving, then through the further action of the president and congress it can be made entirely efficient. I am sure that the sound judgment of the people of California will support you, Mr. Speaker, in your efforts. Let me repeat that at present we are actually doing the very thing which the people of California wish to be done, and to upset the arrangement under which it is being done can not do good and may do great harm. If in the next year or two the figures of immigration prove that the arrangement which has worked so successfully during the last six months is no longer working successfully, then

(Continued on Page 8.)

DENIES TAFT WAS IN DEAL

Cromwell Appears Before Grand Jury—Reiterates Statement of District Jerome.

New York, Feb. 9.—William Nelson Cromwell, who was counsel to the Panama canal company of France, the rights of which were purchased by the United States government, was a witness before the federal grand jury in the government's proceedings against the New York World and others, in connection with alleged libelous publications regarding the Panama canal purchase. Mr. Cromwell's testimony was on the lines of a statement which he made public on Dec. 10 last, in which he declared neither he nor anyone connected with his law firm, had any stock in the Panama canal company, that he was positive no man in public life in America had any pecuniary interest in the canal, and that Douglas Robinson and Charles P. Taft had no connection with Panama canal matters.

When District Attorney Jerome was asked if he had dropped the Panama investigation, he said: "The prosecution in the state courts must take precedence over that in the federal courts to get results. A prosecution of the same person in the federal courts would be a bar to the prosecution in the state courts. I am not going to enter into any speed contest to get the indictment in this case, and until I hear from the attorney general that I am to have the precedence in this prosecution, I shall take no step.

OHIO SOLDIERS MAY GO TO INAUGURATION

Adjutant General Weybrecht Appeals to Legislature.

Columbus, O., Feb. 9.—Adjutant General Weybrecht is desirous of having the Ohio National Guard well represented at the Taft inaugural in March. It has been announced that Troop A and possibly Troop B of Columbus would comprise the entire representation from Ohio, but General Weybrecht has mailed letters to the chairmen of the finance committee of the house and senate, pointing out the cost of transporting troops and also the fact that officers and men were willing to forego their per diem if they were sent to Washington.

General Weybrecht said 500 men could be sent for \$9,400 and 2,000 men for \$32,000. It's now "up to" the legislature to decide whether the men will go, as Governor Harmon is known to be favorably inclined.

Murder Suspense Released.

Ottumwa, Ia., Feb. 9.—Joseph Hopkins, colored, arrested as a witness in connection with the murder of Clara Rosen, who was beaten to death with a stone and hidden in an abandoned cellar, was released.

Indianapolis Gets Balloon Race.

New York, Feb. 9.—Announcement was made by the Aero Club of America that it had decided to hold its first grand prize race at Indianapolis on June 5 next.

SOUND BATTLECRY

Kentucky Temperance Forces Open Fight For Prohibition.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 9.—The fight to bring Kentucky into the ranks of statewide prohibition commonwealths was begun here. A call to the field was issued by the state W. C. T. U. and anti-saloon advocates, urging that the legislature be flooded with petitions "so that it can not refuse to submit the question."

Lamy an "Also Ran."

New York, Feb. 9.—In the amateur championship and novice skating races held at the St. Nicholas rink, Phil Kearney, the local expert, won the half-mile and one mile scratch events, while Edmund Lamy had to content himself as an also ran.

Vanderbilt In Collision.

Nice, Feb. 9.—A 140-horsepower racing automobile driven by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., collided with another car, and both vehicles were nearly demolished. None of the occupants of the two machines was hurt.

Telescope Designer Dies.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 9.—Walter Morrison Allen, widely known as an expert designer of telescopes, died at his home here, aged 42.



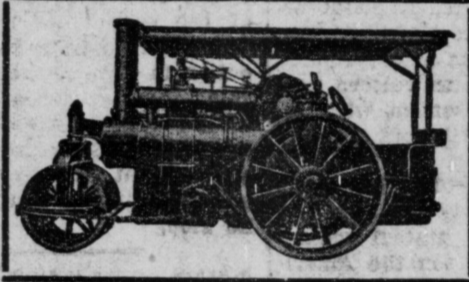
FEBRUARY

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28						

Clark County Construction Co.

INCORPORATED.

Think of the mud and hill climbing tax paid each year.



No Road can cost the Farmer's as much as a poor one.

On the Basis of Equipment and the application of Economical Business Methods, we solicit the construction and repairing of all kinds and conditions of roads, public or private, streets or alleys.

Crushed and Building Stone Always on Sale.

We purchase Dynamite, Powder, Cement and Sand in car lots, and will be pleased to sell same in any quantity desired.

The putting in of all classes of Concrete a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed.

An Advance for Winchester!

WE have just installed at great expense our new engine and other machinery with which we are now prepared to furnish **DAY CURRENT** for light and heat, and power for fans and other motors.

Let us give you estimates on this and all sorts of electric lighting.

Remember that electric light is superior to all others. It is **safe, clean, cheap, comfortable, convenient, ever ready.** We furnish it on meter if desired.

Winchester Railway, Light & Ice Co.

INCORPORATED.

W. P. HACKETT, GENL. MGR.

P. S.—We furnish ice in winter as well as summer.

Citizens National Bank.

Paid up Capital \$100,000.

Surplus \$42,000.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

Will give you courteous treatment and attend promptly and carefully to all business entrusted to us

J. D. Simpson, Pres.

A. H. Hampton, Cashier.

T. F. Phillips V. Pres.

J. W. Poynter, Ass't Cashier.

JUST STARTED

Our Paint Shop with an expert painter. We use the best of material and do the best of work. Bring your Carriages in now and avoid the rush.

T. Strother Scott.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

"Labor Should Reap Its Reward" is the Key-Note of Commerce.

The matter of prices and profit is always interesting, not alone to retailers of merchandise, but to consumers as well. There has been nothing that has been so troublesome to every class as the matter of prices. It is all easy, there is no great problem to solve, and it all rests in the little phrase, "labor should reap its reward." Cost is an all important thing in every product. There is the raw material, the expense of putting the manufactured article in mercantile form. It matters not what the product is, it is the expense of preparing it for the consumer, the price of the raw material, cost of manufacture and distribution that counts. Allowance must be made for an equitable compensation to all having a part in the production of any article of commerce. We hear of cut prices, of cheapness in this or that staple, but when it is given consideration, where is the cheapness? Every article has or should have a standard value. There is no good reason why the worker in the shop should not have fair and equitable compensation for his labor. The manufacturer who has thousands of capital invested should have interest and pay for his time; the man who places the product in the hands of the retailer is entitled to pay according to his ability as a salesman, and the retailer should have equitable interest on the capital he has invested and compensation for his time and labor. Here you have all in a nutshell. The elimination of the middleman destroys one of the established customs and industries. When any article of commerce is placed on the market at a lower price than cost of manufacture and the expense of placing it before the consumer, somebody is the loser. Here is food for reflection, and it behooves the merchants and consumers to think the matter over.

THE OLD HITCHING POST.

It May Be Useful, but Is Unightly and Generally a Town Nuisance.

That good old hitching post! What a familiar object to all of us who had the good fortune to be reared near a country town. Still, while tender memories hang around the old post, there is much about it at times worthy of condemnation. There is nothing that makes a main street of a small town look so shabby and thoroughly contrived and back-woodish as a row of rickety old hitching posts on each side of the street. Constant tramping and pawing near them makes holes in the ground, unsightly mud-holes in damp weather and ill-smelling and offensive in numerous respects. It may appear a bit of enterprise on the part of the merchant to erect a number of posts in front of his store, but does he gain business by it? How often do you see Farmer Shortcrop drive in, tie his team to the post in front of Smith's store and go over to Green's to do his trading? As long as hitching posts are allowed to occupy places in front of stores on main streets it will be impossible to keep the streets in the neat and good condition that they should be in. Far better to have on some unoccupied street within easy reach of the business sections posts where the farmers can hitch their teams. Every town which has the power to control its own affairs should make regulations that will keep the hitching post from "ornamenting" the main streets.

Merit vs. Prizes.

Premium schemes and prize offerings held out as bait to the people to get them to use certain brands of goods should be very carefully considered. The most common plan is the certificate deal, by which is promised some article represented to be worth the total amount paid for goods, if only a certain number be saved. Common business sense assures that when such a proposition is made the goods must be of an inferior quality, or that there is a catch somewhere. Goods of merit do not have to carry a prize in order that they be in demand. People are quick to buy goods of merit, particularly in the staple line, if they know of them. Of the standard brands of foodstuffs, of cigars, of thread, of different other things, how many are giving prizes? This is not the case with numerous classes of goods that are sold with a premium attachment. Most of them are of inferior quality and the price paid for them more than covers the cost of the premium given. It is the old glimmer of getting something for nothing, and the women who want trading stamps, or a prize with their purchases, pay pretty dearly "for their whistles."

Unwise Competition.

There cannot be a doubt but that competition stimulates trade; but trade is the natural outgrowth of civilization and found its origin when intelligent man discovered that he had a few wants, and that they could be supplied by commodities others possessed and which he did not have himself, and that he had a surplus of things that he could trade for articles others had and which he needed. Thus it can be seen that want, demand, supply, all go to make up that which is the life of trade. Competition is merely an indication of a man's ambition to excel his neighbor, to gain more in barter and trade than what would in ordinary channels come to him. It is merely to seek to reach out after things desired. From the fact that 90 per cent of those who engage in the mercantile business fail, it seems more appropriate to say that competition, unhealthy and not directed by sound judgment, instead of being the life of trade, is one of its fatal diseases.

HURT HOME TRADE

WHAT GREEDY, SHORT-SIGHTED PEOPLE DO.

WAYS THAT KILL CUSTOM

Fair Treatment by Tradesmen Assists in Building Up Towns and Increases Business for All.

One of the troubles in small towns seems to be that petty jealousies keep the business men from working in harmony. There is just so much business to be had, and it either goes to the home stores, the mail order houses, the department stores or some near-by city, or perhaps is let go to a more progressive neighboring town. It should be the aim of every town to make its trade territory as large as possible. It is the attitude of the business men that counts. One good, live man in business in a small town is a benefit to the whole place. He brings trade to all. People are swayed to and fro by opinions that are formed sometimes without careful reasoning. It is the best policy to treat each and every one fairly and honestly.

Let the average farmer think that he has been given the worst end of a bargain, and he will ponder over the matter for years. It is not a good idea for a merchant to have a scale of prices for different customers. Charge John Jones \$12 for a suit of clothes, and sell the same suit to his neighbor, Jim Smith, for \$11, and Jones will find it out and feel that he has been treated unfairly, and Jones is right about it, too. There is one town, a county seat, in a western state, a place of nearly 3,000 population. Its trade territory extends for a dozen miles in each direction. The country has a large foreign population. They are the best classes of customers, liberal buyers and not quibblers over prices. Still, they desire just treatment. A few years ago thousands of dollars in trade was diverted from the town through a dealer in agricultural implements being a poor business man. A wealthy German purchased from him several hundred dollars' worth of agricultural machinery, wagons and other goods. The farmer wanted a harrow. A price was made—\$33. A few days later the farmer was at a town where there were two stores and an elevator. He saw the same kind of harrow and was told that \$28.50 would buy it. He visited the county seat a few days later, called on the man from whom he purchased his implements and again asked the price of the harrow, and was told the same as before. He then stated that the same make and kind of harrow had been offered him for \$4.50 less. After some talk he was told that he could have the piece of machinery for the same price. He did not take it, but secured the one offered him by the man in the smaller town. He did not like the style of the dealer in the larger town. In fact, he concluded that the other storekeepers of the place were of the same caliber. He quit trading, and not alone was his trade lost to the county seat town, but the trade of a score of his neighbors, and even they changed their post office addresses to the smaller place. The trade of this one farmer lost to the county seat was the means of building up a healthy trade in the smaller town and bringing to it other business places. D. M. CARR.

Nonprogressive People.

A commercial club, a business men's association or whatever it may be called, that is useful in furthering the interests of any city or town is a highly useful organization. The field for work is unlimited. Its extent is only limited to the power of the members to act and accomplish. One of the chief aims of all such associations should be to advance the varied interests of the towns in which they are started. Sometimes these organizations fall in their purpose because they are not started rightly. Some person who has nothing to do but collect rent, pay his money for supplies to some mail order house, and collect interest from the bank, or the ones whose property is mortgaged to him, is made the president, or given a place on the executive board. What is the result? The club goes under. Its usefulness has been destroyed even before its organization. The only successful clubs are the ones that are under the control of the live business men of the towns, who have made their money by their business connections and who depend upon the growth of the town for their continued success. Keep the knocker out of the commercial club. He is sure to be a disturbing factor. His place in the club affords him a place to further his own selfish interests, which in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred is in keeping back every enterprise that will possibly increase his taxes.

Giving Bonuses.

The giving of a bonus to gain trade is prima facie evidence that the dealer is selling goods at a price which affords the giving away of a portion of his profits. Would it not be better to reduce the price, and with the saving to the customer he could buy whatever he wants? But the people want something for nothing, and think that they are getting it when they pay ten or fifteen per cent more than they should for goods, and in recognition of their deals receive a coupon or ticket for some article valued at about half the extra money they paid the dealer. As long as people figure this way, it seems that their wants must be satisfied.

DIRECTORY.

Kentucky.

According to the last census Kentucky has a population of 2,147,174. The area is 40,400 square miles; 400 of which is water. The streams within the State, as a rule head in the Southeast and flow in a Northwesterly direction; this fact retarded the construction of railroads and the development of our resources for many years.

The early railroads were built from the East and went over the more level territories North of the Ohio River and South of the Cumberland Mountains. In those days there was only a limited demand for coal and lumber. Now that the demand has increased. It would seem that a kind providence has held in reserve our almost inexhaustible utilities until a time when they are most needed by the country. Our supply of timber is limited, but there is enough to last for many years to come.

We have a coal area of over fifteen thousand square miles. Other minerals await development.

Natural gas and oil, in paying quantities are being developed in many localities.

There are no more bad people in Kentucky than in other States in proportion to population. Good people regardless of politics or religion, are always welcome.

Clark County.

Land acres, 158,176.

Value of real and personal property including franchises, \$12,004,870.

Tax rate for all county purposes, 50 cents, on the hundred dollars.

The foothills of the mountains are on the Eastern border of the county, the Kentucky River on the South, forms the county line for a distance of twenty-five miles. Ford on the river, South of Winchester, has extensive lumber mills.

Three railroads go entirely across the county—Chesapeake & Ohio, Louisville & Nashville and Lexington & Eastern.

Blue Grass is a natural product. Uncultivated land will set itself in blue grass. Crops of timothy and clover can be raised with profit. Corn, wheat, rye and oats are the grain crops. Tobacco is raised in large quantities.

All fruits that adapted to the climate can be raised with profit.

The census of 1900 gave the population at 16,694.

Circuit Court.

First Monday in April, second Monday September, first Monday in December, J. M. Benton, Judge; B. A. Crutcher, Attorney.

County Court.

Fourth Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court.

Third Tuesday in each month.

County Officers.

J. H. Evans, Judge.
S. A. Jeffries, Attorney.
Howard Hampton, Sheriff.
Lee Evans, Deputy.
John Bedford, Deputy.
J. A. Boone, County Clerk.
Sam Powell, Deputy Clerk.
W. T. Fox, Circuit Clerk.
Roger Quisenberry, Assessor.
C. A. Tanner, School Superintendent.
W. R. Sphar, Treasurer.
George Hart, Jailor.
I. Brinegar, Coroner.

Justices of the Peace.

First district, J. C. Richards.
Second district, J. Scott Renick.
Third district, Eli Dooley.
Fourth district, J. E. Ramsey.
Fifth district, Robert True.
Sixth district, F. F. Goodpaster.
Seventh district, Ben. E. Wills.

Winchester.

County seat, area, a circle one and a half miles in diameter. Population census 1900, 5,964. The city has over-lapped the corporate limits and included in the limits of near ten thousand. It is located on the dividing ridge between the Kentucky and Licking Rivers, has water works, electric street cars and lights. Unlimited natural gas. Splendid Graded Schools and numerous churches.

The Kentucky Wesleyan College is located at Winchester. The fire department is one of the best in the State.

The assessed valuation of all property, including franchises, \$4,692,499. The tax rate on the hundred dollars is sixty cents for city and fifty cents for schools.

The C. & O., L. & N., and L. & E. railroads center at Winchester the geographical location and shipping facilities make the city a desirable location for factories. New concerns are given five years exemption from taxation. The Commercial Club will take pleasure in giving information.

City Officers.

J. A. Hughes, Mayor.
S. B. Tracy, Clerk.
F. H. Haggard, Attorney.
F. P. Pendleton, Judge.
Riland D. Ramsey, Collector.

—CALL ON—

NELSON, The Transfer Man

by day or night, if you want your baggage transferred.
OFFICE—Home Phone 94;
Night Phone 339.

Conkright Transfer and Ice Co

Crating, Handling and Hauling Furniture, Planos, Etc., a Specialty.
NO. 19 North Main Street. Both Phones

MENDING SHOES

is sometimes important as making them, it requires expert work to do it right. Our Repair Department is the most modern and perfectly equipped in town.

SAMPLE SHOE STORE.

24 N. Main St.

Fresh Fruits and Fresh Groceries,
Cigars, Tobaccos, Oysters and Candies. Home Phone 712.

Mike Joseph,

36 N. Main St.

You can not eat all the flour advertised as the best on earth and you can not make a mistake in using Mansfield's Best Patent or M. Lilly. Every sack guaranteed.

MANSFIELD'S FLOUR MILLS
Winchester, Ky
11-13-3mo.-e.o.d.

COUNTY COURT DAYS.

Below is a list of the days County Courts are held each month in counties tributary to Winchester:

Anderson, Lawrenceburg, 3rd Monday.
Bath, Owingsville, 2nd Monday.
Bourbon, Paris, 1st Monday.
Boyle, Danville, 3rd Monday.
Breathitt, Jackson, 4th Monday.
CLARK, WINCHESTER, 4th Monday.
Estill, Irvine, 3rd Monday.
Fayette, Lexington, 2nd Monday.
Fleming, Flemingsburg 4th Monday.
Franklin, Frankfort, 1st Monday.
Garrard, Lancaster, 4th Monday.
Grant, Williamstown, 2nd Monday.
Harrison, Cynthiana, 4th Monday.
Jessamine, Nicholasville, 3rd Monday.
Lee, Beattyville, 4th Monday.
Lincoln, Stanford, 2nd Monday.
Madison, Richmond, 1st Monday.
Mason, Maysville, 2nd Monday.
Mercer, Harrodsburg, 1st Monday.
Montgomery, Mt. Sterling, 3rd Monday.
Nicholas, Carlisle, 2nd Monday.
Owen, Owenton, 4th Monday.
Pendleton, Falmouth, 1st Monday.
Powell, Stanton, 1st Monday.
Scott, Georgetown, 3rd Monday.
Shelby, Shelbyville, 2nd Monday.
Woodford, Versailles, 4th Monday.

Pet Dogs of the Egyptians.

Excavators in one of the ancient Egyptian cemeteries discovered the bodies of many pet dogs. One of the animals had ivory bracelets round its legs, while several had collars of twisted leather, one with a leather lead attached. The teeth of many of the dogs were in a noticeably bad condition, the result of idleness and unhealthy luxury.

Of Learning.

Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man; and, therefore, if a man write little, he had need of a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not.—Francis Bacon.

Tulips Like the Light.

Tulips are very sensitive to the light. During a cloudy day they will sometimes close their petals, and not open them until the sunlight returns.

Subscrib For The News.

J. S. Reese, Assessor.
Police.
Chief—Mal Tarpy.
Deputies—Carroll Azbill, Albert Tanner, John Ballard.
Board of Council.
First ward—Shirley Hadden, W. P. Hackett.
Second ward—A. R. Martin, T. L. Todd.
Third ward—Doc Pigg, J. Q. Boone.
Fourth ward—J. D. Jones.
Fifth ward—G. D. McCullum, Sil Dinelli.
Board of Education.
G. W. Strother, President.
C. H. Rees, Secretary.
H. W. Scrivener, Treasurer.
Harry Eeton, J. B. Cornett.
W. A. Adams, J. K. Allan.
James Hisle, Zena Bruce.
N. K. Foster.
Fire Department.
A. R. Baldwin, Chief.
Jno. W. Harding, Secretary.
N. H. Witherspoon, Treasurer.



SMALL FARM DAIRY HOUSE.

Building Which Will Prove Convenient and Cleanly.

"I have five or six cows, and am anxious to have clean milk, therefore, would like to build a small dairy house not too expensive, and would ask if you have any plans for a small dairy, or if not, could you tell me where to get them?" So writes a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, to which query the editor replies as follows:

I can appreciate the situation that our correspondent is in, for I remember being in just such a fix about fifteen years ago. At that time I wrote to one or two farm papers for advice, visited several dairy farms and finally went to work and built a small dairy house with my own hands at very little expense, aside from the material. We were milking but a half dozen cows, but I decided to increase the



Interior View of Farm Dairy House.

number gradually, as we made contracts to furnish fine butter to private customers in the near-by city. I did

not like the idea of having the dairy room contaminated with the odors of either the barn or kitchen, so built my dairy-house about half way between the two.

I made the structure 14 by 16 feet, and 8 feet to the eaves, using hemlock bill stuff for framing. The outside was covered with German lap siding and a good shingle roof, and the building complete cost me less than \$50. I did all the work myself, and at this time of the year when I was not busy. Now is a good time to erect such a small dairy-house and have it ready when the cold weather comes on.

I laid a wood floor in my dairy-house at that time, but I should not do it again. I should lay a good foundation wall of stone, set deep enough to prevent any bad effect from freezing, and make it only just high enough to secure good drainage. Of course this would depend on the location and the surrounding surface drainage. Instead of putting in floor stringers and a hardwood floor, I should fill the space up to the required height and lay a solid cement floor about four inches thick. Curve the edges up with cement to form a baseboard section about six inches high, and fill in between the studding. Finish the top surface with a strong mixture of cement and sharp sand, two to one. The top of the base should be flush with the ceiling laid on the inside of the studding.

The picture shows the interior of the dairy house, which was celled with matched pine some time after the house had been used for butter-making purposes. At first it had no ceiling, except up about three feet from the base to form a sort of wainscoting.

The cement floor should have a good slope to one side, or end, with a solid cement gutter connecting with a good drain and trap into a sewer that runs out some distance from the building. Such a floor can be kept clean by frequent flushing with plenty of water, and is about the best and most sanitary arrangement I have ever seen.

Our dairy house was about 100 feet from the barn. Each pail of milk was carried directly into the dairy and turned into the separator feed pan. The picture shows the separator in motion and the mistress of the farm manipulating the crank. She has never turned the machine while se-

HOW CANADA HAS GOOD ROADS

System Has Made The Dominion Network Of First Class Highways From Town To Town—How Kentucky May Learn.

The question of good roads has always been a vital one with all countries. Cicero said that the enemies of Rome would laugh at and despise her, "situated among mountains and valleys, stuck up, as it were, and raised aloft, amid garrets, with poor roads, and with very narrow streets."

Just as in ancient times Rome was laughed at for her shortsightedness in this respect, so the intelligent and far-seeing leaders of today are commiserating the shortsightedness of those who cannot see the wisdom and practicability of a universal good roads system.

General Road Conditions.

A recent Washington dispatch says that President-elect Taft favors selling bonds for internal improvements. The report goes on to say that there are in the United States 2,150,000 miles of roads, of which only 150,000 miles are improved roads; about 7 per cent. The average haul by the farmer in getting his products to market is nine miles. A load of 600 pounds requires two horses five hours to haul to market on an unimproved road, while a load of 1,200 pounds can be hauled by one horse in two hours the same distance on an improved road. An estimate made by the Interstate Commerce Commission places the total amount of products hauled at 250,000,000,000 pounds. On the basis of these figures improved roads would result in a saving annually of about \$305,000,000.

Canada, being larger in area than the United States (not reckoning Alaska), it would seem, would eventually have almost as great a mileage of public highways as the United States. For many years to come, of course, a large part of Canada will be unsettled, and the question of roads in that portion of the country will require little attention. But the old idea taught us in our geographies and histories that the country to the north of us is largely a frigid and barren waste is a mistaken one, as the immigration of hundreds of thousands of Americans into Western Canada during the last few years has taught us, and it is only a matter of time when the greater portion of the country will be settled and populated perhaps as generally as Russia.

Building of Railroads.

Canada has built at least one railroad for the development of the country and has subsidized others. The building of the Canadian Pacific was accomplished through the efforts of the government by giving a large subsidy to a syndicate of English capitalists and thus the provinces on the Atlantic were connected with those on the Pacific by a continuous line. In more recent years the government has made a large grant to the Grand Trunk Pacific, for a line paralleling the Canada Pacific several hundred miles north of it, and this line is now in process of construction.

Since the Canadian people have shown a disposition to make liberal grants for railroads to open up new areas, it would not be surprising if they also made similar provisions for the network of highways that usually forerun the iron horse.

Our Road Beginnings.

Early in the nineteenth century the American colonies, then having a population about equal to the population of Canada today, built the old National road from Cumberland, Md., to St. Louis, Mo., and this had much to do with the pushing West of the early pioneers of the country and was doubtless a strong factor in settling that country.

While the population of Canada is small, only about 7,000,000, it would seem that over that vast area it would be a hopeless undertaking to build good roads everywhere. The population is scarcely more than three times that of Kentucky and yet the area is, as mentioned above, greater than that of all the United States. But so far the efforts of the Government towards building roads has necessarily been confined to the provinces containing the major portion of the population such as Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and in a smaller way to Manitoba, the territories and British Columbia.

No Federal Obstacles.

In Canada there is no Federal power seep to rise up as in the United States when a question for the general good of the provinces as units arise. All inter-provincial matters are regulated by the general government at Ottawa as are matters of interstate commerce in this country. The improvement of the public highways and all other affairs of similar character is the work of the Department of Public Works. An assistant to the head of this department has charge of the matter of road improve-

ment. This deputy minister is under the civil service rules, and like the judges of that country, he is appointed for life and good conduct.

The Road Builder.

It is his business and that of his efficient corps of engineers to go to the various municipalities to give intelligent instructions regarding road building, and also to supervise the expenditures of government money as granted for public highways, and generally to educate the public to a realization of the nearness of the question to the public welfare. More than 750 municipalities in Canada are dealing with the question. Gradually the country is outgrowing the statute labor system as the inefficiency of it is being realized. Under this system fully ninety per cent of the cost of road-making is for men and teams, thus leaving a very small fraction for the purchase of material. The wastefulness of this system is everywhere being appreciated and a better system is known to be available.

In one county, where the old system of road-making is still in vogue, it was recently shown that from 1896 to 1905 192,239 days of statute labor had been expended on the roads in addition to \$82,436 in money. Estimating a day of statute labor at the low price of \$1 and the expenditure amounted to \$280,666 and yet with this great cost, nothing had been accomplished beyond temporary patch and repair. This amount judiciously expended under expert supervision would have built many miles of good roads, and a similar amount expended during another decade would go far towards solving the road problem for the county. And yet in that very county the facilities for road improvement were at hand and only for the want of any investigation of the subject is the condition of bad roads allowed to continue.

So well, however, has the system of the general government worked that there remains but few counties in the Province of Ontario—out of nearly 100—where good roads have not been realized, at least partially.

Care of Roads.

The legislative measure designed to improve the highways throughout the country is known as the Highway Improvement Act. It applies exclusively to county systems and only through a county system can the municipalities receive its benefits. Wherever counties have adopted it, they have found it very successful. By this means the roads are so classified that those most important and most heavily travelled receive the attention which their importance demands. The roads which receive the benefits of this act are those which, if provided, will be the most used by the public and which will best serve the requirements of the people in each section. One road in each township (precinct) is improved or perhaps parts of several roads, somehow to make a network of roads leading to the principle market-place of the farmers.

Then when the system is completed in one township, or precinct, it is the aim to have them connect with a similar system in the joining precinct so as to form a continuous system. But this is not always feasible. In some cases all the roads lead to one common market center. In others, conditions are different. The aim is not necessarily to have a continuous system but to have a useful one. Apparently the so-called county roads comprise about one-tenth of the total road mileage of the counties.

Those matters of detail as to determining what are county roads on which government funds should be expended, are left to the judgment of the county councils which comprise a sort of fiscal court. The actual improvements may be placed wherever they will bring the best results to the greatest majority.

Uniformity Secured.

This act aims to secure a uniform system of management and classification according to the traffic on the roads. It does not necessarily mean an increased expenditure on the part of the municipalities. It seeks to combine the more important roads in one class and under one management with proper methods and machinery for dealing with this class of work. This really means reduction in cost and the production of a better class of roads.

The enforcement of this act doubtless in many cases means an increased expenditure on roads, but this increase is covered by a government grant. With the main county roads disposed of, the townships or precincts are left to do the work on the less important ones. A general understanding is had by the constituent parts of the county as to how

Too Much Goods! Too Little Money!

In order to equalize them we will for a while put our stock down at prices **Unheard of for CASH.** Our stock consists of everything in **Groceries and Hardware** and must be sold out quick so we have prices that will do the work. Come early and **Get what you Want.**

Parrish & Bradley,

Perry Building

Both Phones.

You Cannot Answer These Questions!

1—Why do you continue bathing your knees and elbows one at a time, when you can stretch out in a full bath tempered to suit you, and can do so every morning if you wish?

2—Why pump and carry water for your kitchen and laundry work when you can have it at hand for the turning of a faucet?

3—Why take chances on drinking germ-filled cistern water when you can get it from a large reservoir filtered through the best filter plant South of the Ohio River?

4—Why have a dry, dismal-looking yard when you can have it filled with green grass and blooming flowers, and can at the same time get rid of the dust in the street?

5—Why suffer other inconveniences when you can have everything for the comfort and health of your family right in the house?

6—Is it not true that the answer is not "lack of money," but lack of economy and enterprise and indifference to getting the most out of life?

C. F. ATTERSALL, Superintendent

Winchester Water Works Co.,

INCORPORATED.

At cor. Maple Street and Lexington Avenue, will tell you all about it. You'll be surprised at how inexpensive these privileges are.

JOUETT'S INSURANCE AGENCY

will on February 17th, pay

\$5.00

to the person who first supplies the greatest number of the missing words in the advertisement given below. Mail the slip with the missing words inserted to Puzzle Department, Winchester News. You may have as many trials as you have slips. Slips will be printed each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday until February 15th. The Editor of The News has the advertisement in his possession in a sealed package and the seal will not be broken until the night of Feb. 15, '09.

(Fill blank and mail to Puzzle Department, Winchester News.)

It will — worth — — — for — — — to fill these — — —, but a policy of — — —, in — — — of — — — Agency will be — — — every — — — it — — — for. **JOUETT'S INSURANCE AGENCY.** Name — — — P. O. Address — — — Received — — — M. — — —, 1909.

the funds will be distributed, either by resolution, by-law or according to road mileage. In other cases it is distributed according to the necessities of the case only, and this is the true and correct basis.

Throughout the parts of Canada to which the Highway Improvement Act is applicable a substantial and very encouraging improvement has been witnessed. By this act one-third of the cost of improvement of county roads is borne by the Government. An educational movement is going on which is cumulative rather than revolutionary. Over forty per cent of the Province of Ontario is constructing improved systems, of leading roads. Other counties are falling in line constantly. To date about \$1,150,000 has been spent by the government in the Province of Ontario alone for this purpose, and 2,550 miles of roads have been improved on this plan. The roads are being constructed on a permanent basis, attention being given to drainage, grading, covering with broken stone or gravel, and the use of modern road-making machinery, such as grading machines, rock crushers and steam rollers.

Lessons to Learn.

Thus it is seen that our sister country to the North has taken advanced ground in a most important economic, and we might say, social question. It is a step which the States of this Union might do well to consider. Under our present system of road management most States are expending a vast amount in labor and capital,

which, because of lack of system and intelligent direction, accomplishes little the good of a permanent character. Some such plan as this adopted by Canada would, if applied throughout the States, result in rapid improvement of our highways.

And when we cease our tribute of toil, inconvenience, energy, loss of time, loss of money, through failure to reach market at the proper time, damage to property and often to person, these and the many other losses which we suffer from the bad management of our highways, we shall find that the cost has been small in comparison with the benefits received. And then our farm life will be more attractive and more profitable and our sons and daughters will be encouraged to stay at home.—The Kentucky Farmer.

Chief Justice's Golf Stroke.

The lord chief justice, on circuit at Birmingham, had a curious experience while playing golf over the Edgbaston course with Walter Whiting, the local professional. At the second hole his lordship drove into a bunker, the ball lying badly under the bank. Taking his niblick, he hit hard. The ball jumped into the air and dropped into his right-hand jacket pocket.—London Standard.

Only Needed a Start.

One night little Margaret, on kneeling by her mamma to say her prayers, finished: "Now I lay me," and forgot. "Mamma," she said, "you just start me and then I can go a-whisking."—Delineator.

WE HAVE IT.

There is no need, apology or excuse to go out of town to get anything in

ELECTRIC SUPPLY LINE.

Let Us Show You How and Why

THE TUNGSTEN LAMP

will divide the cost and double the efficiency.

We are the "Down-town Agents" for

THE WINCHESTER RAILWAY LIGHT AND ICE CO.

We do their repairing and sell and exchange lamps. We do wiring and do it well. We install **Motors, Fans, Bells, etc.**

All Character of Fixtures and Supplies.

Repair Work Our Long Suit.

Winchester Electric Supply Co., **Herr Block** **10 N. Main.**

A High Position

is deservedly given to our careful millwork by competent builders and contractors. They know we have conscientiously striven to turn out the best from every standpoint in materials and workmanship. Again our artistic designs please those of cultivated tastes, and the prices of our work are always satisfactory.

R. P. SCOBEE SON & CO.

INCORPORATED



Sincerity and Accomplishment. Lowell: No man can produce great things who is not thoroughly sincere with himself.

Work of Jungle Monarch in India. A year's death rate from tigers in India numbers 698 human beings and nearly 29,000 head of cattle.

THE WINCHESTER NEWS.

An Independent Newspaper.

Published by
The Winchester News Co.
(Incorporated.)
Office, South Main Street.
Winchester, Kentucky.

Daily, Except Sunday.

"Entered as second-class matter,
November 28, 1908 at the post office
at Winchester, Kentucky under the
act of March 3, 1879."

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New Phone No. 91.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1909.

OUR OPTIMISM.

There is no city in this country where the citizens are so optimistic as those of Winchester. Optimism has had much to do with the progress of the city. It was optimism that built the two splendid hotels that we have. It caused us to establish the News and to put in a perfecting printing press that will cost complete, over seven thousand dollars. Optimism bought the first automobile fire wagon to come to the State. It has erected business houses that are apparently far in advance of the needs of the city. It will build in the spring one of the best fire proof office buildings in the State. While other cities lag in providing for necessities, Winchester anticipates the future and provides for it. We are optimists and are proud of it. But with all of our optimism we are practical.

THE HART STATUE.

Joel T. Hart is the man above all others that has added fame to Clark county.

We have produced men of wonderful talents and of renown in our own country, but the fame of Joel T. Hart extends all over the civilized world.

It is now proposed to fittingly honor his memory at the place of his birth.

The Valentine Skating Party to be given Friday night at the Auditorium by Hart Chapter, D. A. R., for the purpose of starting a fund for procuring a statue of Joel T. Hart for this city, should appeal to the patriotism of all our people.

All honor to the noble women that are promoting this commendable work.

One of the absurdities of our system of government is being forcibly illustrated in the case of California, excluding the Japanese children from the Public Schools. Our government has a treaty with Japan by which the rights of the citizens of the two countries are to be equal, whether a Jap is in America, or an American in Japan.

Now we have a State that repudiates that treaty. The question will some day have to be settled whether this is a nation with power to enforce it treaties or a conglomerate collection of Commonwealths, any one of which at will can nullify the action of the government.

Might Be Good Scheme.

Dryden married Lady Elizabeth Howard, a shrew of marked ability. She complained that he showed her no attention, and wished herself a book that he might enjoy more of her society. "Wish yourself an almanac, my dear; then I could change you every year."

FARM LIFE MESSAGE.

President Tells of Country Needs.

COMMISSION'S REPORT.

More Profit and Satisfaction to Farmers Should Result From Its Work.

Washington, Feb. 9. — President Roosevelt sent to congress today a special message transmitting the report of the country life commission, appointed by him to investigate the conditions of life on the farms of the country and to make recommendations of ways and means whereby farm life may be made more remunerative and attractive.

In the message the president lays stress upon the fact that the farmers and their families are the stay and strength of the country and that whatever tends to make their lives less burdensome or unattractive is necessary to the interests of the nation. He praises the work of the members of the commission, who, as he says, have labored without pay and do not now ask compensation for their work. The only recommendation in the message is the request for an appropriation of \$25,000 to enable the commission to digest the material it has collected and put it in such shape that it will be available for the nation.

In an appendix to the message, preceding the report of the commission, the president comments on the replies made by a Missouri farmer to the questions asked by the commission. "To the question, 'Is the supply of farm labor in your neighborhood satisfactory?' the answer is, 'No, because the people have gone out of the baby business,' and when asked as to the remedy he answers, 'Give a pension to every mother who gives birth to seven living boys on American soil.'"

The president's message is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith the report of the commission on country life. At the outset I desire to point out that not a dollar of the public money has been paid to any commissioner for his work on the commission.

The report shows the general condition of farming life in the open country and points out its larger problems. It indicates ways in which the government, national and state, may show the people how to solve some of these problems, and it suggests a continuance of the work which the commission began.

Methods of the Commission.

Judging by thirty public hearings, to which farmers and farmers' wives from forty states and territories came, and from 120,000 answers to printed questions sent out by the department of agriculture, the commission finds that the general level of country life is high compared with any preceding time or with any other land. If it has in recent years slipped down in some places, it has risen in more places. Its progress has been general, if not uniform.

Yet farming does not yield either the profit or the satisfaction that it ought to yield and may be made to yield. There is discontent in the country and in places discouragement. Farmers as a class do not magnify their calling, and the movement to the towns, though, I am happy to say, less than formerly, is still strong.

How Farmers Can Help Themselves.

Under our system it is helpful to promote discussion of ways in which the people can help themselves. There are three main directions in which the farmers can help themselves—namely, better farming, better business and better living on the farm. The national department of agriculture, which has rendered services equalled by no other similar department in any other time or place; the state departments of agriculture, the state colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, especially through their extension work; the state agricultural experiment stations, the Farmers' union, the grange, the agricultural press and other similar agencies have all combined to place within the reach of the American farmer an amount and quality of agricultural information which if applied would enable him over large areas to double the production of the farm.

The object of the commission on country life, therefore, is not to help the farmer raise better crops, but to call his attention to the opportunities for better business and better living on the farm. If country life is to become what it should be and what I believe it ultimately will be—one of the most dignified, desirable and sought after ways of earning a living—the farmer must take advantage not only of the agricultural knowledge which is at his disposal, but of the methods which have raised and continue to

raise the standards of living and of intelligence in other callings.

Those engaged in all other industrial and commercial callings have found it necessary under modern economic conditions to organize themselves for mutual advantage and for the protection of their own particular interests in relation to other interests. The farmers of every progressive European country have realized this essential fact and have found in the co-operative system exactly the form of business combination they need.

Now, whatever the state may do toward improving the practice of agriculture, it is not within the sphere of any government to reorganize the farmers' business or reconstruct the social life of farming communities. It is, however, quite within its power to use its influence and the machinery of publicity which it can control for calling public attention to the needs and the facts. For example, it is the obvious duty of the government to call the attention of farmers to the growing monopolization of water power. The farmers, above all, should have that power, on reasonable terms, for cheap transportation, for lighting their homes and for innumerable uses in the daily tasks on the farm.

Farmers' Own Work Needed.

It would be idle to assert that life on the farm occupies as good a position in dignity, desirability and business results as the farmers might easily give it if they chose. One of the chief difficulties is the failure of country life as it exists at present to satisfy the higher social and intellectual aspirations of country people. Whether the constant draining away of so much of the best elements in the rural population into the towns is due chiefly to this cause or to the superior business opportunities of city life may be open to question. But no one at all familiar with farm life throughout the United States can fail to recognize the necessity for building up the life of the farm upon its social as well as upon its productive side.

It is true that country life has improved greatly in attractiveness, health and comfort and that the farmer's earnings are higher than they were. But city life is advancing even more rapidly because of the greater atten-

tion as a whole, to realize that the growing of crops, though an essential part, is only a part of country life. Crop growing is the essential foundation, but it is no less essential that he and his wife and his children shall lead the right kind of life.

For this reason it is of the first importance that the United States department of agriculture, through which as prime agent the ideas the commission stands for must reach the people, should become without delay in fact a department of country life, fitted to deal not only with crops, but also with all the larger aspects of life in the open country.

Three Needs of Country Life.

From all that has been done and learned three great general and immediate needs of country life stand out:

First.—Effective co-operation among farmers to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business.

Second.—A new kind of schools in the country, which shall teach the children as much outdoors as indoors, and perhaps more, so that they will prepare for country life and not, as at present, mainly for life in town.

Third.—Better means of communication, including good roads and a parcels post, which the country people are everywhere, and rightly, unanimous in demanding.

To these may well be added better sanitation, for easily preventable diseases hold several million country people in the slavery of continuous ill health.

Organization Is Necessary.

The commission points out—and I concur in the conclusion—that the most important help that the government, whether national or state, can give is to show the people how to go about these tasks of organization, education and communication with the best and quickest results. This can be done by the collection and spread of information. One community can thus be informed of what other communities have done and one country of what other countries have done. Such help by the people's govern-



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S COMMISSION ON COUNTRY LIFE.

tion which is being given by the tens of the towns to their own betterment. For just this reason the introduction of effective agricultural co-operation throughout the United States is of the first importance. Where farmers are organized co-operatively they not only avail themselves much more readily of business opportunities and improved methods, but it is found that the organizations which bring them together in the work of their lives are used also for social and intellectual advancement.

The co-operative plan is the best plan of organization wherever men have the right spirit to carry it out. Under this plan any business undertaking is managed by a committee. Every man has one vote and only one vote, and every one gets profits according to what he sells or buys or supplies. It develops individual responsibility and has a moral as well as a financial value over any other plan.

Farmers' Problems the Whole Country's I desire only to take counsel with the farmers as fellow citizens. It is not the problem of the farmers alone that I am discussing with them, but a problem which affects every city as well as every farm in the country. It is a problem which the working farmers will have to solve for themselves, but it is a problem which also affects in only less degree all the rest of us, and therefore if we can render any help toward its solution it is not only our duty but our interest to do so.

The foregoing will, I hope, make it clear why I appointed a commission to consider problems of farm life which have hitherto had far too little attention and the neglect of which has not only held back life in the country, but also lowered the efficiency of the whole nation. The welfare of the farmer is of vital consequence to the welfare of the whole community. The strengthening of country life, therefore, is the strengthening of the whole nation.

The commission has tried to help farmers to see clearly their own problem and to see it as a whole, to distinguish clearly between what the government can do and what the farmers must do for themselves, and it wishes to bring not only the farmers, but the

ment would lead to a comprehensive plan of organization, education and communication and make the farming country better to live in, for intellectual and social reasons as well as for purely agricultural reasons.

The government through the department of agriculture does not cultivate any man's farm for him, but it does put at his service useful knowledge that he would not otherwise get. In the same way the national and state governments might put into the people's hands the new and right knowledge of school work. The task of maintaining and developing the schools would remain, as now, with the people themselves.

Money For Expenses Asked.

The only recommendation I submit is that an appropriation of \$25,000 be provided to enable the commission to digest the material it has collected and to collect and to digest much more that is within its reach and thus complete its work. This would enable the commission to gather in the harvest of suggestion which is resulting from the discussion it has stirred up. The commissioners have served without compensation, and I do not recommend any appropriation for their services, but only for the expenses that will be required to finish the task that they have begun.

To improve our system of agriculture seems to me the most urgent of the tasks which lie before us. But it cannot, in my judgment, be effected by measures which touch only the material and technical side of the subject. The whole business and life of the farmer must also be taken into account. Such considerations led me to appoint the commission on country life. Our object should be to help develop in the country community the great ideals of community life as well as of personal character. One of the most important adjuncts to this end must be the country church, and I invite your attention to what the commission says of the country church and of the need of an extension of such work as that of the Young Men's Christian association in country communities. Let me lay special emphasis upon what the commission says at the very end of its report on personal

NOW, SAVE MONEY

—ON—

Rain-Coats or Overcoats



\$15.00, \$12.50,
\$10.00,
Coats,

These Coats are extraordinary values neat and fancy patterns. Don't fail to see them. All sizes.....

\$8.88

\$18.50, \$16.00
\$15.00,

Suits and Overcoats

The very best products of high-class tailoring in men and young men's garments Extra values....

\$12.50

Special Sale

—of—

Sweet Orr Corduroys,

in large sizes mostly \$3 and \$3.50 Goods - \$2.48

Rupard-Stewart Co.

ideals and local leadership. Everything resolves itself in the end into the question of personality. Neither society nor government can do much for country life unless there is voluntary response in the personal ideals of the men and women who live in the country.

Plea For Farmers' Wives.

In the development of character the home should be more important than the school or than society at large. When once the basic material needs have been met, high ideals may be quite independent of income, but they cannot be realized without sufficient income to provide adequate foundation, and where the community at large is not financially prosperous it is impossible to develop a high average personal and community ideal.

In short, the fundamental facts of human nature apply to men and women who live in the country just as they apply to men and women who live in the towns. Given a sufficient foundation of material well being, the influence of the farmers and farmers' wives on their children becomes the factor of first importance in determining the attitude of the next generation toward farm life. The farmer should realize that the person who most needs consideration on the farm is his wife. I do not in the least mean that she should purchase ease at the expense of duty. Neither man nor woman is really happy or really useful save on condition of doing his or her duty. If the woman shirks her duty as housewife, as home keeper, as the mother whose prime function it is to bear and rear a sufficient number of healthy children, then she is not entitled to our regard. But if she does her duty she is more entitled to our regard even than the man who does his duty, and the man should show special consideration for her needs.

I warn my countrymen that the great recent progress made in city life is not a full measure of our civilization, for our civilization rests at bottom on the wholesomeness, the attractiveness and the completeness as well as the prosperity of life in the country. The men and women on the farms stand for what is fundamentally best

and most needed in our American life. Upon the development of country life rests ultimately our ability by methods of farming requiring the highest intelligence to continue to feed and clothe the hungry nations, to supply the city with fresh blood, clean bodies and clear brains that can endure the terrific strain of modern life. We need the development of men in the open country, who will be in the future, as in the past, the stay and strength of the nation in time of war and its guiding and controlling spirit in time of peace.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
The White House, Feb. 9, 1909.

COMPLIMENTS PROF. SHIPP.

In Winchester last week, Prof. R. M. Shipp delivered the address on the birthday anniversary of Robt. E. Lee, before the Virginia Hanson Chapter. His address is published in full in the Winchester Sun, and was an oratorical gem. Prof. Shipp said of his father, the late Thos. Shipp, of this county:

"Seriously, I am proud of the fact that when my father at Camp Nelson was asked by a Union officer if it were not a fact that he sympathized with the soldiers who wore the gray, he impulsively answered, 'Sir, I am proud of the fact that every drop of blood that pulsates through my veins is Southern blood, and I thank God that, so far as I know, I have not a relative north of the Ohio River.' Don't you know that this reply, though a truthful one, made the officer angry and necessitated the payment of a heavy fine."

Prof. Shipp is a brother of V. K. Shipp and Mrs. M. F. Kenney, of Paris.—Paris Democrat.

Output of One Shoe Factory.

Ten thousand pairs of shoes are produced daily from a single eastern factory. Every 24 hours it uses the hides and skins of 7,800 kids, 300 horses and colts, 300 calves and 425 steers.

IN HIS GREATEST SUCCESS

Special Reduced Prices 35c, 50c, 75c. Gallery 25c.

and Hathaway building.

The Round-Up

A Romance of Arizona

Novellized From Edmund Day's Melodrama

By JOHN MURRAY and MILLS MILLER

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CHAPTER XII.

BUCK M'KEE had not been idle in the days following the slaying of "Old Man" Terrill. Having learned that Slim and his posse had discovered only the fact that the murderer had ridden a pacing horse to the ford, McKee took full advantage of this fact. In the cow camps, the barrooms and at the railroad station he hinted at first that a certain person every one knew could tell a lot more about the death of the old man than he cared to have known. After a few days he began to bring the name of Payson into the conversation. His gossip became rumor and then common report. When it became known that Jack had paid off the mortgage on his ranch Buck came out with the accusation that Payson was the murderer. Finding that he was listened to, Buck made the direct charge that Payson had killed the station agent and with the proceeds of the robbery was paying off his old debts.

Gathering his own men about him and being joined by the idle hangers who are to be found about every town, Buck led his party to the ranch on the Sweetwater to accuse Jack and so throw off in advance any suspicions which might attach to himself.

Fortunately Slim happened to be at Jack's ranch at the time. When he entered the corral he found Jack's accusers and defenders rapidly nearing a battle.

Jack was taking the charges coolly enough, as he did not know what support McKee had manufactured to uphold the charges he made. Slim informed McKee he would listen to what he had to say and if afterward he thought Jack guilty he would place him under arrest; for all concerned it would be better to go into the house. The Sweetwater boys surrounded Jack as they followed Slim into the living room. Lining up in opposing groups, Slim stood in the center to serve as judge and jury, with Buck and Jack at his right and left hand.

Inside the door Jack said: "Keep as quiet as you can, boys. I don't want to alarm my wife. Now, what is it?" The punchers hushed their discussion of the charge and listened attentively to what the men most interested had to say.

"Well, darn it all," apologized the sheriff to Jack, "it's all darn fool business anyway. Buck here, he started it."

Jack smiled sarcastically and, glancing at McKee, remarked, "Buck McKee's started a good many things in his day."

Buck began to bluster. He could not face Jack fairly. Already placed on the defense when he had considered he would be the accuser, McKee took refuge in the plea of being wronged by false suspicion.

"I hain't goin'," he whined, "to have folks suspicion me uv any such doin's as the killin' uv 'Old Man' Terrill. I got a witness to prove I wuzn't in twenty miles uv the place."

"Who's your witness?" asked Slim in his most judicial tones.

"Bud Lane. Me an' him rode over to the weddin' together from the Lazy K, an' I wuz put out as not fittin' to be there, an' by that very man there that did the killin'."

The punchers had to grin in spite of the seriousness of the occasion. Buck appeared to be deeply hurt at the unceremonious way he had been left out at the feast.

"What makes you point to me as the man?" asked Jack quietly.

"You wuz late gettin' to yer own weddin'."

Fresno could not repress his feelings any longer. He started angrily toward McKee, but Jack and Sagebrush held him back. The others were about to follow his lead when Slim motioned them back with the caution, "Keep out of this, boys!"

"I was late," explained Jack, "but I told you I rode around to the station to get a wedding present I ordered for my wife."

Jim interrupted him to substantiate the statement. Pointing to a desk, he said: "That's so. There it is, too—that desk."

The Sweetwater outfit nodded in acquiescence, but the others looked incredulous.

Buck sneered at the defense which Jack made. "Nobody saw you over that way, did they?"

"I saw Terrill. It must have been just before he was killed. I didn't meet anybody else." Jack showed no trace of temper under the inquisition.

"Of course you saw him before he wuz killed—about a minute. Maybe you didn't plug him the next minute with a 44?"

The charge roused Sagebrush's fighting blood. Drawing his gun, he attempted to get a fair shot at the accuser. Fresno and Show Low grabbed him by the arms, holding him back. The foreman shouted, "There'll be some one plugged right now if you all make another break like that!"

Slim waved his hands over his head, driving the men backward, as if he were shooting away a flock of chickens.

"Easy, now—easy," he drawled. "There ain't a-go in 'ere nothin' doin' 'ere 'cept law an' justice."

Buck laughed sneeringly at the

wavering of his men. He would have to do something to put more heart into them and regain the ground he had lost by his single handed conduct of the case.

"There hain't, eh?" he asked contemptuously. "Well, it's lucky I brought some uv my own outfit with me."

"Maybe you'll need them if you get too careless with your talk," answered the unruffled sheriff.

Turning to Jack, Slim said, "This fool thing can be settled with one word from you."

The young ranchman listened to the sheriff earnestly. He wished to clear himself forever of all suspicions. He did not want Echo ever to hear that there was a false impression abroad that she was the wife of a slayer.

"What is it?" he asked simply.

"Why, you paid off a mortgage of an even three thousand dollars last week, didn't you?"

"Yes. What has that to do with it?" he asked.

Buck broke in at this point. Here was the strongest card that he had in his hand, and the sheriff had played it to McKee's advantage.

"Plenty!" Buck shouted. "Old Terrill wuz shot an' killed an' robbed, an' the man who did it got just three thousand dollars."

"An' you mean to say that the boss here"—began Sagebrush, in his anger making a rush at McKee. He was held back, but the disturbance attracted Echo and Mrs. Allen from the kitchen. Echo hurried to her husband's side. He slipped his arm about her waist, and together they faced his accuser.

"All you got to say is whar did you get that money?" cried Buck, who had seen Dick Lane pay it to Payson and conjectured that Payson did not dare to reveal the fact of this payment, with all the disclosure it implied.

"Why, it was paid to me by"—Then Jack stopped. He could not tell who gave him the money without revealing to Echo the return of Dick. The whole miserable lie would then come out. Echo noticed Jack's hesitancy.

"What is it? What's the matter?" she asked in frightened tones.

"Nothing, nothing," he answered lightly to lessen her terror.

"Hats off, everybody!" commanded Slim in deference to the presence of Echo.

"Who are these men? What's wrong?" pleaded Echo.

Buck bowed to the trembling woman, who had thrown her arms about her husband's neck.

"Nothin'," he exclaimed, "only we want to know whar yer husband got the money to pay off the mortgage on this ranch."

The request seemed a very simple one to Echo. All the talk of harming Jack, the high words, the threats, could be silenced easily by her hero. Smiling into his eyes, Echo said, "Tell them, Jack."

"I can't," he faltered.

"It was paid to him by a friend," bravely began Echo—"a friend to whom he lent it some time ago."

Buck interrupted her explanation. "Then let him tell his friend's name an' whar we can find him." Turning to Jack, he bullied: "Come on! What's his name?"

Jack closed his eyes to shut out the sight of his wife. In his agony he clinched his fists until his nails sank into the flesh. "I can't tell you that!" he cried in his misery.

"Of course he can't," sneered Buck, smiling evilly in his triumph.

"He can't account for himself on the night uv the weddin'; he rides a pacin' horse—rode on that night; he gets three thousand dollars paid him, an' he can't tell who paid it. What's the verdict?" Buck did not wait for an answer. Raising his voice, he shouted, "Guilty!"

"Jack, Jack! What have you to say?" begged Echo.

"Nothing," was his only answer.

"Tell him he lies!" cried Sagebrush.

"Jack, we all know you. You're as white a man as ever lived, an' they ain't one of this outfit that ain't ready to die for you right now."

"You bet!" chorused his men.

"He hain't goin' to get off like that," declared Buck. Looking confidently at his own followers, he said, "The Lazy K can take care uv him."

Buck's men moved closer to him, preparing to draw their guns if need be and open fire on Jack's defenders.

"Look out, boss!" warned Sagebrush at the hostile movement of Buck and his punchers.

"Hold on!" drawled the sheriff, who as the danger grew more real became more deliberate in his movements. "They ain't goin' to be nothin' done here unless it's done in the law. You all know me, boys. I'm the sheriff. This man's my prisoner." Pointing to Jack, he added, "There ain't nobody goin' to take him from me—an' live."

Buck saw Jack slipping from his clutches. "Yer not goin' to be bluffed by one man, are you, boys?"

"No," his punchers answered in unison, crowding toward Jack, who held up his hand and cried: "Stop! I want a fair deal, and I'll get it."

(To be Continued.)

ONE-PIECE EFFECT

SECURED BY ADJUSTMENT OF GIRDLE AND TRIMMING.

Style is a Blessing for the Woman of Slender Means—Work is Not Beyond the Home Dressmaker.

The blouse plays a most prominent role in midwinter fashions; for as satin-finished fabrics grow in favor, so do plain skirts, which fact throws the responsibility of trimming entirely on the bodice.

The secret of successful blouse-building this season is to secure by the adjustment of girdle and trimming the effect of a one-piece costume, even though the skirt and blouse be separate. One should emphasize the importance of having the girdle match or harmonize perfectly with bodice and skirt, thereby forming a connecting link.

Earlier in the season, when the directoire sash came in, we saw many black sashes on broadcloth and silk gowns of other colors, such as gray, tobacco-brown, deep red, bluetie, etc. For a time this picturesque style appealed, but now it has been abandoned



Afternoon Blouse in London-Smoke Broadcloth, with Braided Bolero.

In favor of matching sashes, and truly this is a blessed economy for women of slender means.

Any one-piece costume, whether cut on princess, empire or directoire lines, is an appalling task for the home dressmaker, but it is a comparatively simple trick to simulate these effects in a two-piece costume, when the material of the skirt is employed in the blouse and a high girdle is added.

In planning this season's blouse to match any skirt, it must be borne in mind that the lining must fit snugly and that there must be no fullness nor "pouch" at the waist line. The fullness is over the bust and shoulders, never lower. Another feature of the up-to-date blouse is the gump, yoke or tucker effect, and the woman of slender purse will find that she can freshen her wardrobe wonderfully by introducing novel gumpes.

Our illustration suggests a stunning idea for the girl who can braid and embroider quickly. As will be seen by reference to the plain model of the bolero sections in the upper corner, the foundation on this frock is very simple, but a girl who can braid evenly, and work solid discs of heavy embroidery silk in between the braid pattern will soon have a very ornate and effective afternoon blouse.

The model from which this was sketched was a London-smoke broadcloth, combined with net dyed to match, a matching sash of messaline, and a touch of flame color in the embroidery. The gumpes was made of the coarse net, laid in broad tucks and fitted snugly into the waist line. The broadcloth used in the skirt formed the foundation of the bolero and was almost hidden by soutache braid in London smoke and embroidered discs in flame color.

The upper edge of the bolero was finished with teeth-shaped trimming of broadcloth, each finished with gray braid and a flame colored disc, while the lower part of the bolero had a finish of fine London-smoke ball fringe. A touch of the braid and embroidery was also introduced around the high collar.

Pieces of embroidered crepe de chine, jetted net, braided net and lace in which fine braid or colored embroidery is introduced can be used to build this bolero.

Kid Belts on Coats.

A few of the handsome topcoats that have little trimming and are to be worn for the street show a leather belt around the figure at the empire waist line.

It is run through a slide of the material at the back and two more under the arms. It is fastened in front and about three inches above the proper waist line with a kid buckle.

Glass Napkin Rings.

One of the new trifles for the table is a napkin ring of cut crystal. It is exceedingly pretty and decorative.

GET BUSY SKATING!

Buggies, Harness, Horse Blankets, and Robes Going at a Sacrifice.

The Best Prices ever Offered in Winchester.

Everything carried in a first-class harness and carriage store cut to the quick.

We must vacate our present quarters immediately and must reduce our stock.

Buggies.

\$150 Kaufman Buggies, rubber tired at.....	\$125
135 Westcott Buggies, rubber tired at.....	110
125 Westcott Buggies, rubber tired at.....	100
100 Buggies, rubber tired at.....	80
135 Cut Under Driving Wagons at.....	110
65 Buggies, steel tired at.....	50

Harness, Saddles and Strap Goods.

\$16.50 Harness at.....	\$12 50
18.00 Harness at.....	14 00
15.00 Saddles at.....	11 00
12.50 Saddles at.....	9 00

Robes.

\$10 00 Robes at.....	\$7 00
8 00 Robes at.....	5 50
6 00 Robes at.....	4 00
3 50 Robes at.....	2 50

Blankets.

\$6 00 Blankets at.....	\$4 00
5 00 Blankets at.....	3 50
3 50 Blankets at.....	2 00
2 50 Blankets at.....	1 75
1 50 Blankets at.....	1 00

There are many other articles, too numerous to mention, that go in this sale,

MATT BEAN,
FAIRFAX STREET.

Administrator's Sale OF Stock and Crop Household and Kitchen Furniture.

As administrator of W. F. Horton, deceased, and agent for the heirs, I will sell at public auction on the premises, on the Paris and Little Rock pike, nine miles from Paris, and two miles from Little Rock, on

Saturday, Feb. 27 1909
beginning at the hour of 10 o'clock, the following:

About 188 acres of land, situated on Paris and Little Rock turnpike, has comfortably dwelling of seven rooms and necessary outbuildings; land is well watered and most of it in grass; on rural mail route, in good neighborhood, adjacent to churches, postoffice, stores, and school.

At the same time and place I will sell the following:

1 pair 6-year-old horse mules, 16 hands high.
4 milch cows.
1 Jersey heifer.
1 heifer calf.
1 horse, 5 years old, gentle and splendid driver.

30 tons baled timothy hay.
1 2-horse wagon, bed and frame.
1 road wagon.
1 feed slide.
1 load of gear.

Meat from five or six hogs.
30 gallons of lard.
Household and kitchen furniture.
6 dozen hens.
15 turkeys and gobbler.

1 new grass seed comb.
A lot of coal.

TERMS—Announced on day of sale.

W. M. ROGERS,
Administrator and Agent for the Heirs.

Feasted Two Days and Nights.

Commander Peary and his party, returning famished from their futile dash for the pole in 1906, slaughtered a herd of seven musk oxen on Hazen island, off the extreme north of Greenland. For two days and nights thereafter they crouched inside their snow huts, eating continuously, and when they had finished, the pile of bones outside was "as high as a tall man's chin."

English and American Gallon. The English gallon is ten pounds of water at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit. The American gallon weighs only 8.33 pounds. The difference, therefore, is 1.67 pounds. The American gallon is equivalent to 3.785 liters.

Administrator's Sale OF Land, Stock, Implements and Household Goods.

As administrator and agent of the heirs, in order to settle the estates of George and Susan A. Redmon, deceased, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., on

Thursday, Feb. 11, 1909,
the following described land, stock, etc.:

About 145 acres of land, constituting the old home place of George Redmon, situated on the Thatcher's Mill and North Middletown turnpikes, 2 miles from North Middletown, Ky., adjacent to churches, schools, stores, blacksmith, doctors, etc. It is in a fine state of cultivation; well fenced; abundant never-failing water. The improvements consist of an eight-room residence, with bath room; cabin for servants; meat house, ice house; buggy house; graneries; stock barn; tobacco barn; two cisterns; flower pit; young orchard just coming into bearing; fine garden spot, etc. This property should be seen to be appreciated.

Also, on the same day at the same place, I will offer for sale a new frame cottage of five rooms, situated in North Middletown, Ky. Lot contains one and thirty-nine hundredths acres of land. Has on it a new eastern. This cottage is now under construction and has never been occupied.

I will also offer for sale, at the same time, the personal property of Susan A. Redmon, consisting of mules, horses, cows, sheep, steers, etc.; household and kitchen furniture, farm implements, surrey, buggy, cart, meat of three hogs, poultry and other effects of an up-to-date farm.

TERMS—For land, will be made known on day of sale. Terms for personal property: All sums of \$20 and under, cash in hand, sums over \$20, negotiable and approved note, six months, bearing interest at six per cent per annum from day of sale.

JOHN J. REDMON,
Administrator and Agent for Heirs,
R. F. D. No. 1, Paris, Ky.
E. T. Phone 45, N. M'town Ex.
A. T. FORSYTH, Auctioneer.

Think It Over. When you avail yourself of an opportunity to get even with a man you furnish him with a desire to get back at you.

THE NEWS by mail \$3 a year.

This is the season of the year in which skating will be enjoyed by all.

THIS IS THE BEST RINK IN THE 'BLUEGRASS.'

We teach you free if you do not know how, either in the morning or between regular sessions.

AFTERNOON SESSIONS

Admission 5c, Skates 10c.

EVENING SESSIONS

Admission 10c, Skates 15c.

Auditorium

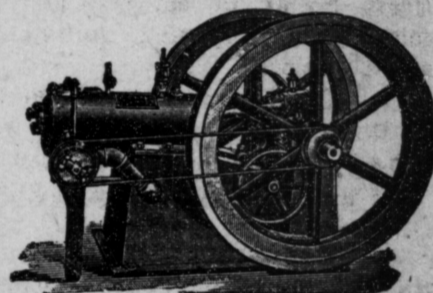
This the time of the year for Accident and Sickness.

Let Us Write You an Accident and Sick Benefit Policy.

It's the best on the market.

Jouett's Ins' Company.
Both Phones 71.

HAGAN GAS AND GASOLINE Engines



SIMPLE! RELIABLE! ECONOMICAL!

Sold Under a Positive Guarantee

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

HAGAN GAS ENGINE & MFG. CO.
INCORPORATED,
WINCHESTER, KY.

D. B. HAMPTON, Pres. B. F. CURTIS, Cashier

Clark County National Bank

MAIN STREET.

Winchester, - - Kentucky

Capital, \$200,000
Surplus, \$100,000
Undivided Profits, \$35,000

Organized 1866, being the oldest Bank in the city.
Collections made on all points, and your accounts solicited

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. M. STEVENSON—

Attorney At Law.

EQ S. Main Winchester, Ky.

ENDLETON, E. H. & SON—

Attorneys At Law.

EQ S. Main Winchester, Ky.

GILBERT & BOTTO

FOR

Fresh & Cured Meats

Fish, Vegetables, Country Produce

BOTH PHONES OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

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Influence of Lincoln at Home

1899—The Lincoln Centenary—1909

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]



IT is hard to measure the effects of any man's work and example. With one who becomes known to all lands and all time it would be almost as easy to measure the effects of the sunshine or the rain. The least of the influence exerted by such a soul is that which is tangible and known. The causes set in motion by his acts, his words and his example are so widely ramifying that they cannot be traced. If these are true and durable they go on forever. They win and shape unconsciously. They are seeds blown about the earth, and every heart is a receptive soil into which they may fall. In this view the results of Lincoln's life, toll and faith have only begun. They will furnish a light for men's feet and will lead them to liberty, truth and mercy so long as America is a nation or there is a republic upon the earth.

That Lincoln preserved the Union and freed the slave is much. That he showed us what American manhood can be, that he gave us an everyday illustration of democracy, that he taught us charity and forgiveness, that he proved to us over and over again that nothing is durable but truth, that he revealed to us how a high soul can overcome poverty and that he held before us the white example of a blameless life are more.

Fortunate is the land which has such a man for its patron saint. His life becomes an inspiration for the young, his precepts a guide for the old. He has marked out new moral paths and pointed the way to new individual and social heights. Because he went through the wilderness of trial and temptation and turned not aside we can better find our way. Because he was so gentle, so honest, so true and so friendly in all the relations of life we can all be gentler and truer, more honest and more friendly than we should have been without his helpful example.

America is just beginning to know Lincoln. She has yet to learn the real depth of his political philosophy, his unswerving confidence in the triumph of right, his contempt of money and all that money can buy, his divine faith in the masses of men, the unselfishness of his motives and, last and highest of all, his supreme spiritual quality. There are enough lessons in Lincoln to afford profitable study for a century. If any man can go to school to that life and not get over being a snob, a prig or an aristocrat, it will be because the pupil has not enough brains to comprehend what the master is trying to teach.

Already it is safe to say that no American has been so illustrious since Washington. Concerning him so much has been written, nor has there been written so eagerly read. This interest has grown up spontaneously from the people themselves. That is the beauty of it. There is nothing forced or artificial in his fame.

When certain bankers of New York tried to corner the supply of gold during the war, Lincoln rather heartily said of them that they ought to have their "infernal heads shot off." He uttered other opinions in kind. About the only really biting things the Kararene ever said concerned the "members, Pharisees and hypocrites," and in the same way the most caustic of Lincoln's remarks related to the money changers and other like gentry who are the modern counterparts of those denounced by the Master. Lincoln had enough real insight to see just who are the worst enemies of the human race.

No, it is not from these that the phenomenal growth of Lincoln sentiment has come. It is from the tallers in the fields, the shops and the mines, from the lowly race he freed, from the soldiers he befriended, from the young to whom he gave inspiration, from the average man and average woman, who felt in him a brother and a friend.

One of the manifestations of the Lincoln wave that has swept the country has been seen in the celebration of his birthday. This was by no means general at first, but was spontaneously taken up by societies and soldiers' posts, finally by states and a few years since was made a holiday by the national government. It has now culminated in making his birthplace a shrine and his centenary a worldwide celebration.

As America grows more democratic, as all forms of slavery disappear, as genuine manhood and womanhood are more highly prized, as forms are abandoned and spirituality becomes manifest, as mercy, charity and brotherhood are enthroned, as the plain people come to their own and as men grow in their love of truth, of righteousness and of mercy, the fame of Abraham Lincoln and his influence over his country will increase, for of all these things he was the champion and the exemplar.

Lincoln and Other Great Souls

1899—The Lincoln Centenary—1909

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

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THE chief element in the fame of both Moses and Lincoln is that of liberator. Each led an enslaved race from bondage. The most notable thing in the character of each was his meekness. Both reached the place from which he could view the promised land, but neither was fated to enter.

There are some points of resemblance between the character of Lincoln and that of Constantine, the first Christian emperor. Both were generous, mild and pure in private life. Constantine himself was a sort of liberator, since he freed the early Christians from the bloody persecutions that had pursued them for 300 years. Not only so, but his constant cry was for union—union of the empire and union of all Christian bodies into one. Constantine, like Moses, was a great lawgiver. He was an intrepid warrior, a strong executive and for the larger part of his life exercised clemency and mercy. Unfortunately two crimes stain his last years. His marriage was unhappy, and his wife poisoned his mind against his son by another wife. As a consequence this son was put to death. Then, in a fit of profound remorse, Constantine ordered the death of his wife as a retribution.

In many aspects, however, he was the greatest and best emperor of Rome. His memory was not fairly treated by the pagan writers. This line of comparison could be carried forward indefinitely, but will not be pursued further for the reason that it may not be as interesting to the reader as it is to the writer. Measuring one great soul by another helps us to gain a juster estimate of both. It also increases our love for their common humanity. It shows us that no age and no character are remote, but may be interpreted in the terms and types of today. It illustrates one character by another, re-enforces by resemblance and brings into clearer relief by contrasts. It shows us that all humanity is one humanity, that all the past is included in the present and that the things we love about great men are immortal, for they are the same in those of 1,000 or 3,000 years ago and in these of our own time.

The man who first sees a lofty mountain does not realize its majesty nor proportions. It is only after he studies it from every angle, climbs over it, lives with it and compares it to other mountains that he gains a just estimate. It is even so with studying great souls, who are the mountain peaks of history. We must see them without and within, view them from every angle, live with them, dream of them and compare them with others who have blessed or advanced the race before we can come to appreciate their true size.

It is only genuine greatness that can stand this process of intimate study and comparison with the highest standards of the ages. Abraham Lincoln does not suffer by this method of investigation. Indeed, it but enhances his fine, strong, simple and high qualities. It is this which makes it certain beyond question that he is a man for all time. His fame will wear. He spoke often of the slavery contest being a "durable struggle." Likewise was he made of durable stuff. He is universal enough to measure to all men. He is as lowly as the most lowly and tall enough of soul to stand up with the tallest. He has nothing to fear from comparison with Caesars or saints, with prophets or sages. There was nothing false about him, and all real manhood can hold up its head unabashed in the presence of all other real manhood. Lincoln himself was a prophet of democracy, a saint of mercy and a Caesar who used his great power only to extend the freedom of man.

TALKS ON ADVERTISING

IV.—Creating a Demand For Goods

By Henry Herbert Huff

COPYRIGHT, 1909, BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

"Mr. Business Man, you spoke of your trouble in interesting patrons in new and quality merchandise."

"Yes; these show up more profit than 'staples,' but for some reason they do not sell readily."

"Here is your greatest opportunity to utilize good advertising. Study the mail order catalogues. You can get many ideas from them. Note the complete descriptions, the catchy headlines, the attractive cuts. This is a forceful example of the creative side of advertising. Good newspaper publicity has a double effect—(1) to take trade from less energetic competitors and give it to the one who advertises and (2) to make more business. If a well written ad. so presents the advantages of possessing a talking machine, for instance, that some one becomes interested and buys one, hasn't it made more business? If the buyer had not thus been convinced of his need for one, he might never have made such a purchase. That is just what advertising is doing for the retailer and general advertiser alike."

"And it will interest my patrons in good clothes?"

"Certainly. People dress so much better today than ever before, largely through the influence of advertising. Style depends very much upon it for existence. Practically all of our knowledge of fashion and what is newest and best in the world's markets comes to us through the newspaper and magazine ad. The public is interested and quite eager to read. Let the local merchant talk about such things in his ads., and he can make a demand for new and quality goods. Readers need first to be shown WHY they should possess any particular article, WHY they should dress better, WHY they should put in a furnace, WHY they should buy a kitchen cabinet. This study of 'selling points' will come later on. Take the matter of good clothes. One of those illustrations, such as are furnished to the trade by wholesale clothing makers, pictures the wearer with such a stylish, clean cut, well groomed appearance—enough to make any man want to dress better, particularly if helped along with clinching arguments. People need to be TOLD what they want and should have."

"And quality?"

"People need to be CONVINCED that the quality article is the most economical. Advertising carries your arguments to the buyer. Often merchandise is claimed to 'sell on sight.' This is rarely true. Most any article needs to have its good points presented before the reader acquires a desire for it."

"Every man in business is an egotist. He believes he can furnish his customers merchandise of better quality at less cost or in a more satisfactory way than anybody else. He has no reason to expect patronage except that he offers some greater inducement than do his competitors. He needs to tell the public WHAT he has to sell and WHY they should buy it of him."

LESSONS IN PANICS

PEOPLE ASSIST IN BRINGING ABOUT FINANCIAL DEPRESSION.

LOCAL WELFARE NEGLECTED

During Prosperous Times, Provision for the Future is Ignored, and Natural Laws Afterward Exact the Penalty.

During the past ten years the business of the United States has increased in greater ratio than the population. The wealth of the country has also expanded in a like manner. Alarm has been expressed in the public press and from the rostrums as to the danger of the mammoth accumulations of wealth by a few in control of different industries. Great stress is laid upon the contention that in these vast accumulations of individual wealth there are elements that menace our free institutions.

How came about this aggregation of great wealth is a question that suggests itself. What particular conditions allowed the aggregation of such pyramids of money? Money is merely a representative of value, a medium for the exchange of commodities necessary in civilization. The values represented by money have as their standard labor, service, benefits. That there is danger in the sequestering of the circulating medium of the land and its equivalent in property, cannot be well denied. He who gains great wealth by exceptional or superior talents and by honest effort in combining circumstances to work to his advantage, is as much entitled to this wealth as is the toiler whose ability to do is limited to the earning of a few paltry dollars daily. But it is what can be done with vast wealth that is the question! It can be used for either good or evil. It depends upon the individual who possesses it. Money is a power for good as well as being "the root of all evil."

During the past decade the United States has never been more prosperous. Within the past few months there has been financial stringency, a reaction and a swinging back of the pendulum in a compensating way. This to the logician is merely the result of the workings of natural law. The husbandman does not always expect under natural conditions equal crops. A succession of large crops covering a period of four or five years will most likely be followed by poorer crops for a season or two. Financial successes as well as panics alternate. There is a period of progress beyond the ordinary and then a decline. But it is possible for natural laws to be directed in a manner to

better serve the people. Such wizards as Burbank, understanding the laws of procreation and properly directing these laws, has brought into existence highest perfection in plant life. By a like exercise of high intelligence it is possible to control the accumulations of wealth, or rather to control the distribution of wealth and to protect against so-called panics.

The United States has \$6,000,000 of people. Three-fifths of these people reside outside of large cities and towns. With prosperity coming to them they have been neglectful of a duty to the sections wherein they reside, and have allowed systems to withdraw to the large financial centers their surplus earnings. These earnings have found their way as investments in large corporations. These large corporations, which give strength and stability to the country in a commercial way, by manipulations of those in control of them, by stock gambling and other forms of speculation, have evil elements which attach the stigma of dishonesty to great combinations for control of industries.

While the per capita production of wealth within the United States has been great, it is evident that the masses of those who have created it by their labor have not received their full quota of compensation. For this the workers themselves are to blame. They have assisted along the unequal distribution of their earnings by ignoring simple principles of economy; and by so doing they have helped concentrate the wealth of the land in the hands of a comparative few. Were the money invested and spent in the large cities by the people of agricultural communities, invested in local enterprises, just so much would have been done to guard against concentration. Were the millions sent to the large cities for goods, that might as well be purchased at home, retained within the communities where the dollars were earned, the distribution of wealth would be more equitable.

Thus it can be seen that the producers, the workers, the masses in the agricultural districts have carelessly assisted in bringing about conditions bordering upon panic. Depression in financial lines works to the detriment of the poorer classes. When there is a scarcity of circulating medium, prices are forced to the lowest level. Thus those with money can buy at lowest prices. When the pendulum swings the other way and values advance, the fortunate possessor of wealth who bought in a low market finds his wealth increased.

Panics can be averted by the masses if only proper judgment be used during times of prosperity, and provision made for equalization and for few contingencies. In each local community this can be provided for best by keeping within that community the surplus earnings of the people instead of sending the surplus elsewhere. The remedy is a simple one.

Something to Crow Over



in your live stock if you fatten them with our choice feed and grain. Every meal you feed them will show an improvement. It doesn't cost you anything to prove or disprove this statement. Just give us your next order and watch the result. You'll not have to pay us any more than you are paying now.

Agent for Vulcan Plows.

J. R. Martin Coal and Supply Co.

People's State Bank

CAPITAL, \$100,000

This bank began business less than three years ago, just in the beginning of the financial depression. Notwithstanding the hard times there has been steady growth from the start, in the number of our depositors, and in the volume of our business. We enroll new names every week. We want yours. You are cordially invited to open an account with us. Personal attention to all business.

J. M. HULGKIN, Cashier.

J. L. BROWN, President.

L. B. COCKRELL, Vice President.

THE VERY BEST.

Have any of our readers seen a recent copy of the Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer? If not, it will pay to send for a copy, if for no other purpose than to note its present great worth as an educator in all things that tend to make life prosperous, and home, the happiest place on earth.

The editor by asking its readers to criticize and suggest improvements; and following advice thus obtained is enabled to produce a paper that exactly fits needs of a family and a material aid to father, mother and children in reaching that higher level in social life, where content and comfort reign supreme.

Father obtains ample information that guides in the where, when and how to regulate and increase the income from his efforts. The mother in management of household affairs, practical economy, government of children, and other duties that makes her toil a labor of love. Children's minds and hearts are freed from thoughts of questionable amusements and frivolities of life, and encouraged to cultivate all that is helpful in planning for a useful future in life.

The Grand Idea being that; "As are our Homes, so will be the Community, State and Nation."

A most desirable help, is a non-sectarian sermon each week, as preached by that Biblical Student Pastor Chas. T. Russell; a forcible reminder of the spiritual and temporal rewards gained by righteous living as preferable to a Godless life that brings nought but misery to the home.

Other departments and features are above the ordinary, the unanimous verdict of its readers being: "The cleanest and best family weekly known to them."

Sample copies may be had by writing to the ENQUIRER COMPANY, Cincinnati, O.

Capital, \$100,000
Undivided Profits, \$160,000

THE Winchester Bank

WINCHESTER, KY.

N. H. WITHERSPOON, PRESIDENT.

W. R. SPHAR, CASHIER.

SOLICITS YOUR ACCOUNTS.

WINCHESTER TAILORING COMPANY,
M. & C. H. MCKINNEY, Props.

Clothes Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired.
DRY CLEANING AND DYING A
N. W. Cor. Main and Fairfax.

Good Meat, But Poor Cooks.
Garriek: Heaven sends us good meat; but the devil sends cooks.

TRAIN SCHEDULE.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO.

Eastbound.

No. 26, Daily Ex Sun... 8:42 a. m.
No. 22, Daily... 11:57 a. m.
No. 28, Daily Ex. Sunday 6:30 p. m.
No. 24, Daily... 9:25 p. m.

Westbound.

No. 27, Daily Ex. Sunday 6:22 a. m.
No. 21, Daily... 8:03 a. m.
No. 25, Daily Ex. Sunday 2:50 p. m.
No. 23, Daily... 4:38 p. m.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.

Southbound.

No. 37—Cincinnati-Knoxville local, 10:00 a. m.
No. 33—Cincinnati-Jacksonville limited, 10:57 a. m.
No. 9—Maysville-Stanford local, with Cincinnati connection at Paris, arrives at 6:32; departs at 6:35 p. m.
No. 31—Cincinnati-Atlanta limited, 11:23 p. m.

Northbound.

No. 34—Atlanta-Cincinnati limited, 5:06 a. m.
No. 10—Stanford-Maysville local, connecting at Paris for Cincinnati, 7:23 a. m.
No. 38—Knoxville-Cincinnati local, arrives 2:50; departs 2:53 p. m.
No. 32—Jacksonville-Cincinnati limited, 5:45 p. m.
All of these trains will stop at Winchester; also are all daily, except Nos. 9 and 10, which are daily, except Sunday.

EXINGTON & EASTERN RY CO.

Time Card, in Effect June 21, 1908:

Stations	East Bound		No. 2, No. 4	
	Daily	Daily	P.M.	A.M.
v. Lexington	2:25	7:35		
Winchester	3:05	8:13		
L. & E. Junction	3:20	8:26		
Clay City	3:50	9:02		
Stanton	3:58	9:10		
Campton Junction	4:30	9:38		
Natural Bridge	4:35	9:43		
Torrent	4:47	9:56		
Beattyville June.	5:10	10:17		
Athol	5:37	10:45		
O. & K. Junction	6:05	11:15		
Jackson	6:10	11:20		

Stations	Westbound		Daily/Daily		Sun.	
	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	Ex.	Only	Only
v. Jackson	6:10	2:20	7:00			
O. & K. June.	6:15	2:25	7:05			
Athol	6:40	2:52	7:30			
Beattyville June	7:07	3:20	7:54			
Torrent	7:30	3:41	8:15			
Natural Bridge	7:45	3:55	8:26			
Campton June.	7:48	3:57	8:23			
Stanton	8:15	4:26	8:54			
Clay City	8:25	4:35	9:02			
L. & E. June.	9:00	5:07	9:34			
Winchester	9:12	5:20	9:46			
Ar. Lexington	9:55	6:05	10:25			

THE FOLLOWING CONNECTIONS ARE MADE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

L. & E. Junction—Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, will make connection with the C. & O. Ry. for Mt. Sterling.
Campton Junction—Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, will connect with the Mountain Central Ry. for passengers to and from Campton, Ky.
Beattyville Junction—Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will connect with the L. & E. Railway for Beattyville, Ky.
O. & K. Junction—Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will connect with the C. & O. Railway for Cannel City, Ky., and way stations.

W. A. McDOWELL, Gen'l Mgr.
CHAS. SCOTT, G. P. A.

GERMAN PAPERS NOT OPTIMISTIC

Hope For Good Results From
Royal Visit.

BUT HAVE THEIR DOUBTS

Extend Cordial Welcome to King Edward and Queen Alexandra on Arrival in Berlin and Point Out How Friendship Between England and Germany Could Be Cemented—Others Look on Present Function as Mere Return of Courtesy.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—The visit of King Edward today is regarded generally in itself as an event at the present moment of the greatest political significance, and with the feeling that it would be an excellent thing for both nations if the meeting of the two monarchs resulted in a mutual understanding tending to allay international tension. From no quarter, however, is the expectation voiced with any confidence that the visit of the English king will produce direct tangible effects.

King Edward is accompanied by Queen Alexandra, and official circles welcome the royal visitors in the most courtly tone, regarding their



GERMAN EMPEROR.
Who Is Playing Host to British Royalty.

coming to Berlin as a return for the emperor's visit to England, and making no comment on the political importance of the event.

The semi-official Nord Deutsch Allgemeine Zeitung in a brief paragraph makes reference to the occasion, saying: "We expect the meeting to effect good in the relations between the British and German peoples. The demonstration of friendly feeling and kinship to which the visit gives rise will be a further encouragement for all who are striving both in Germany and England against the estrangement of the two nations, and for those who desire to lead the relations in a safe direction. Assiduous efforts will, however, still be necessary in order to attain the goal of enduring friendship, founded upon mutual esteem, between the two greatest civilized nations. The visit of the British monarchs and the reception accorded them by Germany means progress toward that end. In this belief we hope the coming fest will be untroubled and that the meeting will have favorable after-effects."

The German newspapers in many instances are inclined to view the king's visit as a mere return courtesy, adopting the tone that the British nation is not with the king on his journey to Berlin. At the same time the majority of the articles on this subject are imbued with most friendly politeness.

DOG SHOW TONIGHT

Thousands of Fine Animals to Be on Exhibition in New York.

New York, Feb. 9.—Lovers of dogs will have an opportunity tonight and on three succeeding nights to inspect some of the finest specimens of most of the known breeds at the animal show of the Westminster Kennel club, which begins tonight in Malison Square Garden.

There are thousands of entries in the show, which is expected to be one of the most successful in the thirty-four years of the club's history.

Says Woman Confessed.

Warren, O., Feb. 9.—Mrs. Abbie Cross of Jamestown, N. Y., who has been held on the charge of attempting to poison Mrs. Ida J. Maynard of this city, made a full confession to County Prosecutor Gillmer, according to that official. Prosecutor Gillmer says Mrs. Cross admitted she was infatuated with Mr. Maynard, but her every move was thwarted by Mrs. Maynard.

Menelik Hale and Hearty.

Addis Ababa, Abyssinia, Feb. 9.—The local representative of Reuter Telegram company has been officially requested to deny the circulation recently of the serious illness of King Menelik. His majesty is now absent from the capital on an automobile tour.

CHINESE UP IN ARMS

Claim President Discriminates in Favor of Japanese.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—The fight over the passage of the anti-Japanese bill in the lower house of the California legislature will be reopened today, and it is expected the struggle will be even more intense than it was last week, when the struggle was terminated by the dramatic appeal of Speaker Walton for delay.

The latest complication in the controversy which has two nations by the ears is the preparation by the local Chinese of a statement complaining that President Roosevelt is discriminating against their countrymen in favor of the Japanese. The memorial, drawn by representatives of the Six Companies, which is the Chinese benevolent association of California, has been telegraphed to the president. The telegram embraces all the abridgement of rights under which the Chinese claim to be suffering. A comparison of the governmental treatment of Chinese and Japanese is made and the claim is raised that the latter are clearly favored by the authorities at Washington.

Attorney O. P. Stidger, who drew up the telegram, says it contains a strong protest against the president exerting his power to prevent the segregation of Japanese children in the public schools, while he makes no complaint against the common practice of excluding Chinese from the white schools. The telegram also denounces an exclusion act, complaining that the emigration inspectors in their enforcement of it continually violate the fourteenth amendment of the constitution.

IMITATES BLACK HAND

Wheeling Woman Comes to Grief Through Novel Reading.

Wheeling, Feb. 9.—Mrs. Mary Walker, a domestic in the household of Thomas B. Sweeney, the business man who received letters demanding \$500 on pain of death, confessed she was the author of the missives. She read a "Black Hand" story in a magazine and decided to play the game herself.

London Wants Wright Brothers. London, Feb. 9.—The Wright brothers, the American aeroplanists, have accepted an invitation to come to London the end of March, when they will be given the gold medal of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain.

GIVE CRABBERS NO CHANCE AT SURPLUS

House Finance Committee Has
Big Bill Ready.

Columbus, O., Feb. 9.—"The big appropriation bill could be introduced in the legislature tomorrow, if necessary," said Chairman H. J. Ritter of the house finance committee, which has smashed all previous records in the preparation of such bills. He declined to say how much the budget of appropriations would aggregate, but it is understood that it will be in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000, and that the intention is to keep the sum appropriated within the revenues of state for the coming year, which it is estimated will be around \$8,000,000. There is now between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 in the state treasury, and the committee does not want this surplus disturbed by the appropriations.

The committee is disposed to be liberal with the good roads department and has assured the state board of public works, that the canals will not be neglected. The board wants something like half a million dollars for canal improvements and operating expenses, which includes the earnings, for the coming year, but does not know whether all this will be granted.

Ministers Make Protest.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 9.—The Methodist and Baptist ministers of southern California adopted resolutions protesting against the anti-Japanese legislation now pending at Sacramento. The position in the matter of President Roosevelt and Governor Gillett and Speaker Stanton is indorsed, and it is "hoped the entire matter will be voted down."

NEGRO MAKES CONFESSION

Admits Killing Mississippi Doctor After Having Robbed Him.

Houston, Miss., Feb. 9.—Roby Baskin, the 18-year-old negro under arrest here, has confessed to the murder of Dr. W. T. Hudson in Moore's Grove, Saturday morning. He says he shot Dr. Hudson because he had robbed him and then decided to get him out of the way.

Soldiers Go to Scene.

Okolona, Miss., Feb. 9.—Company M, the local military company of this city, left for Houston, Miss., to protect Roby Baskin, the negro who confessed to assassinating Dr. W. T. Hudson. A mob being formed at Houston has the cause of calling out the soldiers.

Mauretania Lowers Record.

Queenstown, Feb. 9.—The Cunard line steamer Mauretania arrived from New York, covering the distance in 4 days, 20 hours and 27 minutes, the best previous record over the long course being 5 days and 5 minutes, made by the same vessel.

SOME OF OUR WORST WINTER WEATHER IS YET TO COME THROUGH FEBRUARY AND MARCH.



Won't you need a new
Suit or Overcoat

to run you through the rest of this winter and next? If so, we have something to say to you on Clothing. You can buy any suit or Overcoat in our store with

20% OFF

and many of them even much more off. Many of them medium weights that you can wear in all seasons. You can buy a good suit that you can wear in the Spring with

20% OFF.

Think it Over. Come in and See the
Clothes

We Give S. & H. Green Trading Stamps With these Cut Prices.

Allan & Murphy

(Continued from page one.)

and for the reversal by the national government of the present policy. But at present the policy is working well, and until it works badly it would be a grave misfortune to change it, and when changed it can only be changed effectively by the national government."

SENATORS INDIGNANT

Resent President's Criticism of California's Senior Member.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Under the guise of considering the nomination of Dr. W. B. Crum, the negro collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., reappointed by President Roosevelt, the senate in executive session discussed the Japanese question. Incidentally the discussion turned upon the reference to Senator Perkins by President Roosevelt in a telegram to Governor Gillett of California, in which he said the senior California senator had hampered the administration in its efforts to build up the navy, yet now "advises a policy of wanton insult."

Reference to this statement was made by Senator Tillman, colleague of Senator Perkins on the naval affairs committee, and indignation was shown by other senators because of the attack upon Senator Perkins.

Both California senators took part in the discussion. Senator Perkins made a statement to the effect that he had not been asked by the president to participate in the conferences that have been held concerning the Japanese situation in California. He stated what his position had been on the subject of a big navy, declaring he had always been in favor of a steady growth of a navy, even though he was against the president's four-battleship program last session.

EXPLAINS SITUATION

California Legislator Protests Against Further Japanese Immigration.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 9.—Only five senators favored agitation of the anti-Japanese question when the matter was called up by Senator Marc Anthony of San Francisco.

The senate decided by a vote of 25 to 5 to defer until next Thursday its action upon the report of the committee on executive communications, which advises against legislation aimed at the Japanese.

Senator Anthony's bill providing for submitting to the voters at the next state election the question of prohibiting Asiatic immigration was favorably reported.

Senator Stanford introduced the following joint resolution:

"Whereas, the recent attitude of some California officials and others in authority has given the people of the eastern states and other states a wrong impression as to the real sentiment of the Pacific coast relative to the Japanese situation at hand; and

"Whereas, we think it right and proper that the people of this country should be advised as to our true position on the question; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the senate and by the assembly of the state of California, jointly, that we are unalterably opposed to further Japanese immigration, and urge our representatives in congress to extend the provisions of the Geary exclusion act so as to include Japanese, Koreans, Hindus and all other Asiatics.

"Be it further resolved, that we condemn the proposition to naturalize the Japanese and extend the elective franchise to the alien born of that race as being inimical to the welfare of the American people."

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

To meet in Louisville next week. Winchester people prominent.

Lumbermen from all sections of the State will gather in Louisville next week, when the third annual convention of the Kentucky Retail Lumber Dealers' Association is called to order next Tuesday in the Seelbach Hotel. February 16—11 a. m.

Called to order, President George E. Tomlinson.

Annual report of the Secretary, J. Crow Taylor.

Annual report of the Treasurer, Henry Koehler.

Adjourn to 2 p. m.

At 2 p. m. executive session.

Annual report of President George E. Tomlinson.

Discussion.

Our Competitors, C. H. Sherrill.

Appointment of committees.

Adjourn.

February 17—10 a. m.

Retail Yard Advertising, Brown G. Willis.

The Ideal Yard, Curtis Hall.

The Shingle Trade, George Hon.

Substituting Grades, John F. Frey.

Should We Incorporate? Bartley Skinner.

Hardwood Flooring.

Adjourn.

2 O'clock p. m.

Report of committees.

General discussion.

Election and installation of officers.

Director's meeting.

At night there will be a banquet.

Hon. J. E. Garner of this city, will be one of the speakers.

"The Wolf."

The play last night was one of the finest ever seen in the Winchester Opera House. The scenery was up-to-date, the costumes good and the acting the best.

The play revolved around a young Scotch-Swede girl, who was loved, in different ways, by a young American, and a French-Canadian. The climax was thrilling.

This production is not to be surpassed.

Eagle Casting Co., INCORPORATED. WINCHESTER, KY.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Gray Iron, Semi Steel, Thermit Steel
Aluminum, Brass, and Bronze
Castings of all kinds.

Drawings, Specifications and Blue Prints.

WE ARE ALSO AGENTS
FOR

All kinds of Structural Steel Shapes.

F. G. CORNELL,
Gen'l Manager.

CLASSIFIED COLUMN.

Classified—Per Word.

One-half cent per word per insertion, 5 cents per calendar month. Nothing counted less than 20 words. No item charged on books for less than 25 cents.

There continuous insertions of same item at double the one-time rate. For 250 lines or more used within one year; 4 cents a line.

FOR RENT.

3 rooms, Winn ave. \$10 00
2 rooms, Winn ave. 8 00
3 rooms, Jefferson st. 7 00
4 rooms, Main st. 12 00
8 rooms, Main st. 20 00

CIKE

THE REAL ESTATE MAN

WANTED.—Good second-hand piano. must be bought cheap. Apply at this office. 2-8-1t.

FOUND.—On corner of Highland and Hickman street Thursday, a black belt with silver buckle. Owner can have same by calling at this office and identifying same and paying for this advertisement. 2-5-3t.

WANTED.—Fifty barrels good sound corn on ear, delivered to my farm on Paris pike. Address Hume Clay, Route No. 1, Winchester. 2-5-3t.

FOUND.—A bunch of keys in the Brown-Proctoria Hotel barber shop. Owner can have same by calling at the News office and paying for this ad.

LOST.—Sunday morning between Baptist church and L' & N. crossing on East Broadway, a pin set with three carbuncles. Return to Miss Cassie Conkright and receive reward. 2-4-3t.

WANTED.—At once, 500 skunk hides and other raw furs. For particulars address Hart & Coyle, Owingsville, Ky. 2-4-6t.

FOR RENT.—Cottage on Lexington avenue. Apply Mrs. Rachel Ecton. 2-1-6t.

LOST.—Black silk scarf found on Maple street some little time ago. Owner can have same by paying for this advertisement and calling on Mr. A. H. Simpson. 2-1-tf.

WANTED.—Boarders, or a room for rent. Apply to R. O. M. Flynn, 133 West Hickman street. 1-30-3t.

FOR SALE.—One-half lot, 28X26, in Winchester Cemetery. J. A. HATTON, Home 'phone 853-3. 2-8-2t.

STRAYED.—From Pine Grove, January 25th, 1 red cow and 2 heifers, marked "X P" with tar. \$10 reward for their return to FRANK STIVERS, Athens, Ky. 1-26-10t.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—House of four rooms in North Park. Apply to R. M. CLARK, 151 Magnolia avenue. 2-8-3t.-Mon.-Wed.-Fri.

FOR SALE.—50 to 200 bushels, best Jellicoe coal at 11 cents per bushel at 21 North Main street. 2-6-5t.

FOR SALE.—Coal at 21 North Main street. You will be pleased with both quality and price. 1-19-1mo.

FOR SALE.—Grocery and meat shop, paying business. Terms reasonable. Address W. A. B. this office. 1-14-tf.

WANTED.—To take orders for making cakes, beaten biscuit, rolls, timbales and rosettes. MISS LUCY COLEMAN BROWNING, 218 College street. Home 'phone 654. 1-12-1mo.

FOR SALE.—Cheap, graphophone, and about 30 records, also large Morning Glory horn. Address N. R. B. this office. 1-9-tf.

WANTED.—To buy furs, scrap iron, and all kinds of metal. Best buyer in town. Chas. Zigman, Main and Washington. 1-19-1mo.

FOUND.—Coral pin on Main street. Owner may have same by calling at this office and paying for advertisement. 1-25-tf.

THE NEWS by mail \$3 a year.